THE ILLUSTRATED

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SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

Two Numbers, 1s.

AMERICAN "NOTIONS."

AMERICAN "NOTIONS."

The present is said to be an age of great ideas; and, without flattering the age unduly, it must be admitted, that, in some respects, it deserves the appellation. The splendid achievements of modern science—which allows the man of the nineteenth century to see as much of the world in a day as his forefathers could see in a fortnight, and which promises, by means of electricity, to "put a girdle round about the earth in" much less than "forty minutes," and thus outdo in sober reality what the Puck of the poet's fancy suggested as within the power of the fairies, but not of men to perform—accustom the popular mind to the reception of great ideas. The way is thus prepared for the realisation of many projects which, in an age less educated, would be scouted as altogether fabulous and impossible. Steam and electricity are great and practical teachers. They abolish prepared for the realisation of many projects which, in an age less educated, would be scouted as altogether fabulous and impossible. Steam and electricity are great and practical teachers. They abolish distance; they virtually bring the ends of the world together; and if they do not render the estranged and divided nations one great family, they take the first step towards that happy consummation. Great ideas are ever the forerunners of great facts; and, as there is a predisposition in the public mind of Europe and America, at the present time, to give such ideas a fair reception—to examine them without prejudice—and see what practical value there is in them, we are desirous to take advantage of the opportunity to bring under the notice of our readers two ideas deserving to be called great, for which we are indebted to the genius of our transatlantic brethren.

The first and elder of the two, a scheme for an "Ocean Penny Postage," was suggested to Mr. Elihu Burritt by the successful operation of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for a uniform penny postage. Mr. Burritt, enlarging upon this realised idea, is of opinion that what is good and feasible upon the land might also answer upon the sea, and that the people of Europe and America might be made to hold communion by letter, at as cheap a rate as London and Dublin, or



HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL, -- COSTUME OF THE RESTORATION, -- FROM A



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, AT BERLIN.—(SEE PAGE 545.)

John O'Gront's house and the Land's End. By the term "Ocean Penny Postage," Mr. Barritt means, that the service of transporting a letter, weighing uitder lank-in-cime, from any port of the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, set which the British Government for othe pointy; for, in other words, that the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, either in the Old World or the New, should be twopenco-one penny for the inhad and the other for the ocean postage. The notion appears somewhat startling at first sights but when its dimensions are taken, although it loses nothing in that grandeur which recommends it to the enthusiastis, its gains a grean deal in that elearnies and practicality which recombined in the sea and practicality which recombined and process that the project which it embodies will pay and, if will not, to pass on to other matters. Yo this point Mr. Elihn Barrita has lately addressed himself. Encouraged by the brillians and increasting access which has attended the experiment of Mr. kowland Ilili, he has made acceluations, upon which has ground he house for the calculations, upon which has ground he house for the calculations, upon which has ground he house for the clean in the start of the calculations, along which has ground he house the start and alternating and and anticombined the experiment now receives for the transmission of the Ceen bundle. Mr. Barrita's arguments are forcible, but, what men of business will like far better, his calculations are moderate and staffactory, and undenstated arbeit and to accept the present change which has experiment of a little start of the proper of the present change which has leaded to the present change which has been recovered to the present change which has been changed to the present and the present change which has been changed to the present and the

St. Almans Election.—The hiding-place of the witnesses St. Albans case, for whose apprehension the Government some time reclaimed a reward of 250 each, has been discovered. Inspects Becker the A division of the metropolitan police, has traced three of the missing to Boulogne, where he found them living at their case, and evidently applied with finals. The officer having introduced himself, suggested to imposite the necessity of their return to their native stores in his community than the case of the control of

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

While the music of the lordly Coranto or the courtly Saraband is resounding through the brilliant salons of Buckingham Palace, whither the beauties of the

ng, was dressed in a very vith silver and gold lace, silver and gold lace laid suit was trimmed with

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The general tenor of the accounts from Paris this week shows that however greatly the National Assembly, or the large section of it known as "the party of order," may condemn Louis Napoleon's speech at Dijon, that outburst has raised him considerably in public estimation throughout the country; to which fact is attributed the vast amount of numerously signed petitions prosented during the past week to the Legislative Assembly, praying for a revision of the Constitution in the Bonaparists sense, viz. the retention of Louis Napoleon at the head of affairs by the prolongation of the period of his Presidency, On Tuesday not less than forty members of the Assembly presented petitions for a revision à la Bonaparists. Those already signed contain, it is said, 800,000 names; and when the whole are presented, it is expected that they will reach 2,000,000.

The Committee on the revision of the Constitution have chosen M. de Pre-site for chairman, and M. Monlin for presented.

tee on the revision of the Constitution have chosen M. de Broglie and M. Monlin for secondary

bilite out the remaining of the community of the refusal, for next season, and M. Moulin for secretary, at committee has resolved to recommend the refusal, for next season, to the Italian Opera and the Odéon. It also intends to suggest a 300,000r, in the erant to political refugees. Be, editor of the Nessoper, has been sestenced to three months' imfor the publication of an article tending to distarb the public transfer for the publication.

prisonment, for the publication or an article condition, citility, Marshal Narranz had left Paris for the London Exhibition.

Marshal Narranz had left Paris for the London Exhibition.

Accounts from Alpiers notice two more enquarements between the French troops and the Rabyles, which ended in the decises of the latter. It is added that General Sc. Armand had returned to Dijbalih, having succeeded in reducing three great tribes. Eight out of the sixteen small tribes had submitted, and the remander were expected immediately to follow.

PORTUGAL.

We have intelligence to the 4th inst., direct from Lisbon, by the Teviot Royal

ra, had not met with deelded episation, though they bear astisfaction in a portion of the army. Solidamia had conforred not upon his more immediate partisans, while Progressans were the administrative departments.

ad repudiated the idea of a stoppage of payment, and supported yment of dividend revenue to the Board of Public Credit; saldanha, as well as the Viscount da Pinheiro, the chief of his auch indisposed, but both had recovered when the Tenus lett, and the the report of poison having been administered to either. Is from Lisbon, up to the 6th, have been received since the continue quiet under the new Government. The Electoral in committee, but it had since strongly list be of an entraged kind. In committee, but it had since strongly have been a strongly as the stron

Minister's ribatics, and to a Willed States.

Accounts from New York to the 29th ult. have been received, but they contain scarcely any news of interest.

A serious rich, attended with less of life, had occurred at Hoboken. The Germans of New York were with some life, had occurred at Hoboken. The dermans of New York were with some New York men, resulting in the loss of several lives. Upwards of 60 Germans had been arrested.

Cholers had again made its appearance in Cincinnati and the neighbourhoad.

CANADA.

WEST INDIES.

gence received this week from Jamaica, dated May 14, red in some of the agricultural districts, but not to any

extent.
Sir John A. B. Murray M'Gregor, Bart., Governor of the Virgin Sir John A. B. Murray M'Gregor, Bart., Governor of the Virgin overnment-house, Tortola, on the 11th mit., having held the aftairs only a tow weeks. Sir John M'Gregor was the elect-regor, formerly Governor-General of the British Windward and

and Islands,
the Trinidad papers we learn that the Conneil of Government had passed
see of resolutions forming a board of education, and establishing training
frimary schools from the public funds of the country, to which admission
d be gratuitous, and where the instruction given should be secution and out direct religious or doctrinal teaching,
on Barbadees we learn a title death of Lady Colebrook, and that the smalllas just broke out there.

A telegraphic despatch eld Trieste supplies us with an outline of the forth-coming Overland Mail, which had arrived at Suez, with dates from Calcutta of May 3; Rombsy, May 14; and Hong-Kong, April 23. With this exception of the western frontiers of the Punjanb, which were infested by robbers, all India was tranquil. The thieves who broke into the Oriental Eank at Bombay have at length been discovered. The North-West Bank deficit was estimated at £80,000.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LETTERS BY THE BRAZILIAN PACKETS .- Instructions have

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House re-assembled after the Whitsun recess.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Halliwell took the caths and his seat for the borough of Newty.

TRISH POLITICAL EXILES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Aspersy moved as an amendment a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Sir W. Denison, Lientenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in the matter of the revocation of the tickets of leave lately held by Messrs. M'Annus, Doberty, and O'Donshus.

Sir G. Gary defended the conduct of the Government in the matter. He could be considered the conduct of the down and the conduct of the matter. He could see nothing in the facts of the case that should induce the Hones to pass a vote of censure upon Sir William Denison, for he had done nothing more han his daty under the circumstances, while it would have been highly censurable in him had he abstained from doing that which the loon, and learned member complained of.

motion after the statement of the right hon, gentleman the Secretary of Colored Colored Dunne was of the same opinion.

Colored Dunne was of the same opinion.

After a few words from Sir Lucius O'Barnn in reference to the dismissal of Captain Laffan, who had been in elarge of Mr. Smith O'Brien when he attempted to ecace, the motion was negatived without a division.

SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of Supply, whon several votes were taken on account of the Navy Estimates.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL, BART. GRAHAM DALYELL, or Menteith Dalyell, Bart., of





"ATPpinocorus" and other classical works.

SOPHIA LOUISA HENRIETTA, WIFE OF COLONEL LLOYD VAUGHAN

WATKINS, OF PENNOYRE, CO. BRECON, M.P.

This lady died on the 27th ult., in her 49th year, so universally beloved by all
who know her that she will be long deeply regretted in the county of Brecknock,
where her charitles and kindly disposition endeared her to every class. She was
lited daughter of the late Si George Proceek, Bart., of Oriens-hence, TwickenHard, and Lord-Louteman of the county of Brecknock, by whom the leaves no
source.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ct.

—Last week the foundation-stone of a new
t St. Peter's church, Preston. The necessary funds
from the last Mr. German, and donations from some
ty, in memory of the late Mrs. Ellen German.

—The new church of St. Pan'l's, Charlestown,
td Bisiop of the discose, on Friday week, being the
has consecrated in the county during his present
istrict church consecrated within the parish of St.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA

Eoute.	Company.	Vresel. Size, Rorars- Power, and Speed.	Cost	Course of Post.	Proposed Fares.
Panama	Pacific.	Screw. 1000 tons, 200 horses, 9 knots.	£56,000	133 days, allowing 8.	£105 and £60
Cape	General Berow.	Forew. 1400 or 1700 tons, 250 or 300 horses. 8½ knots.	£39,000	135 days, allowing 3.	£75, £33 10=, and £12.
India	Eastern Steam.	Paddle, 1200 tons, 400 horses, 104 knots.	About £60,000	109 days allowing 3.	Not stated.
(Peninsular and Oriental.	10g knots.	ditto.	112 days allowing 5.	Not stated.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

om the world.

remarking upon the practical advantages of
that it was mentioned, at the meeting of the Cork
day, that "the committee of the Exhibition have

DUELLING ON THE CONTINENT.

INAUGURATION OF THE BRONZE EQUESTRIAN

THE idea of raising a monument of the Great Monarch in the capital which owes so much to his genius and munificence, has long been harboured by Prussians of all classes. Even daring his lifetime his generals and statesmen conceived the plant raised the funds, and applied for the Royal permission to erect a statue; but the King would not consent to

have a monument set up in his lifetime. His successor, Frederick William II., took up the matter, ordered
plans to be made, and named
the site where the new statue now
stands, at the end of a fine avenue
of trees leading from the Brandenburg Gate through the finest
street and chief promenade of
the town; with the Royal Academy, University, Guard-house, and
Arsenal on the left; the Royal Library, Opera-house, the late King's
private residence, and residence of the
military governor on the right; and
in front, at a distance, the spacious
place bounded by the great Castle,
the Cathedral, the Exchange, and
the Massum: a finer view is nowhere to be found in any European
capital. The disastrous political
events at the close of the last and
the beginning of this century were
unfavourable to the execution of
great works of art. In 1830, however, the late King determined to
delay no longer the fulfilment of the
wish so long sherished in his family.
He commissioned Professor Christian
Rauch, who had already distinguished
himself by his exquisite marble
monument for the tomb of Queen
Louise, to prepare plans, several of,
was shown in the exhibition of 1833.
In the following year, feeling his
end approaching, he ordered the
foundation-stone to be laid by his
son, ts whom he committed,
but a few days before his demise,
the duty of raising a monument
King, less mindful of expense than
fond of magnitiecnee, extended the
foundation-stone to be laid by his
son, ts whom he committed,
but a few days before his demise,
the duty of raising a monument
worthy of the great ancestor of the
house of hoheroollern. The present
King, less mindful of expense than
fond of magnitiecnee, extended the
plan, and ordered that the statue
of Frederick should be placed upon
a pedestal representing the great
men whom that Monarch assembled
round his throne. Thus a work of
art has been produced, which, for
extent of design, stande
urvivalled amongst modern works.
The colossal equestrian statue; prefeserting Duke Ferdinand of Bruns-



STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, AT BERLIN.

wick, Prince Henry of Prussis, General Zieten, and General Seydilitz; and on the four sidee, characteristically grouped, are the full-length statues of Prince Augustus of Prussis, Generals Huelsen, Lestwitz, Pritt witz; Colonel Heyde, Marshals Dessu and Gesaler, Generale Goltz and Wartenburg, Colonel Wedell, Generals Winterfeldt, Tauentzien, Dieskau, Kleist, Eugene of Wurtemburg; and in the background, in relief, are seen on horsback Marshal Keith, General Count Brandenburg, Schwedt, Marshal Leopold, Prince of Dessau, Marshal Schwerin, Prince Frederick William of Prussis, and General Belling.

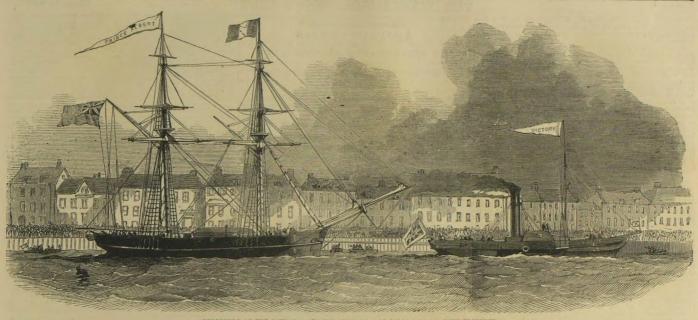
One of the sides of this compartment, devoted to civilians, contains the statues of the ministers Schlabrendorff and Finckenatein; the great jurisconsult Count Carmer, the musical composer Graun, the critic Lessing, and the philosopher Kant. Each of the twenty-six full-sized bronze statues is in itself a complete work of art, executed with the greatest care in all its details. The four corners of an upper division of the basement are occupied by four allegorical female figures in a sitting posture, representing Strength, Wisdom, Moderation, and Justice, as the most eminent qualities of a great monarch. This compartment, forming a sort of frieze, is embellished with scenes from Frederick's accession to the throne, once hundred and eleven years ago, being fixed for the ceremony of uncovering the statue, the oty of Berlin offered, at a very early hour of the morning, a most animated appearance. The King had decided that the day should be made prominently a military festival; deputations from every regiment of the army from all parts of the realm had been called to Berlin; thousands of picked men, in every diversity of uniform, were drawn up in the fine space in front of the statue; on either side were immense scaffoldings erected, seat rising above seat, where thousands of ladies and the civil authorities viewed the ceremony. At eleven o'clock, the King appeared on horseback, at-



tended by the princes of the royal house and a magnificent suite of general officers. All the flags and standards of the Prussian army were unfurled to the sun, which this day shone with genial brightness. On his Majesty reaching the site of the monument he was addressed by the Prime Minister, M. Von Manteuffel, who passed in review the progress of Prussia since the days of the Great King; and, after alluding to the restoration of the true Prussian spirit of loyalty, begged that his Majesty would command the work now completed in honour of his renowned ancestor, to be revealed to the eyes of the people, as a token that only by mutual attachment between King and nation a state can rise to greatness and preserve its eminence. The King waved his sword, the drapery fell, the shouts of assembled thousands pealed, the cannon roared, the bands resounded, the flags waved. As soon as the commotion had somewhat subsided, the King said, with his pecaliarly clear and melodious voice: "With my sword do I salute these flags and standards, which have been presented to the army, ome by the Great King himself, some by his ancestors, and which have been borne aloft as well in all his victories, as in those of my beloved late and the day of the deputies who have assembled with all parts of my winsy! I great in them my whole a fine all parts of my winsy! I great in them my whole as much do I regard this



STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT -END OF PEDESTAL.



DEPARTURE OF THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

SANTAREM.

THIS district of Portugal was the scene of one of the most important phases of the late revolutionary movement, and is likewise a locality of considerable historic note. Santarem lies in the province of Estremadura, extending for nearly

CHUI-A-POO, THE CHINESE PIRATE .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

E OF THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIE JOIN FR. thirty miles on both sides of the Tagus, which intersects it from northeast to south-west. The capital, Santarem, is situated on the right bank of that river. In former times it was surrounded with thick walls and strong towers, built by the Arabi, during their occupation of the Peninsula; but no trace remains at present of the ancient fortifications, except the five gates, which serve as entrances to the town, and a ruinous old castle, the residence of the Mahommedan governors. The Roman name of the town is believed to have been "Scalobis," and "Præsidium Julium," which the Arabs changed into Shandarem, whence Santarem. Alfonso VI., King of Castile, the famous conqueror of Toledo, was the first to wrest Santarem from the hands of the Moslems, in 1693. It again fell into the hands of the Almoravides, and was retaken by Alfonso Henrique, King of Portugal, in 1147. Yusuf Ab Yakub, the second of the Almohades, besieged it in 1184 with all his forces, but was defeated, and died of wounds received in the siege. Near this town the great French'army, under Massena, remained for some time, unable to penetrate to Lisbon.

DEPARTURE OF THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDI-TION FOR THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Subscriptions are still received by Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross, and many good names have already been sent in. Amongst others, we cannot omit to mention the very generous donation of the Hon. H. Elliot (a son of Lord Minto), who has subscribed 50 guineas; Sir Francis





SANTAREM.-FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

RICHARD PHILIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S.
On Sunday, the 11th of May, the day before the opening of the New
Museum of Fractical Geology, Richard Philips, chemist and curator
of the nuseum, died. For nearly half a century he had been an incessant worker in plue fields of science. He first attracted attention in

CHUI-A-POO, THE CHINESE PIRATE.

This exceptated Chinese outlaw and pirate chief first became known to the foreign community of China in connection with a most melancholy tragedy—the wanton murder of two British officers, Captain Da Costa, of the Coyal Engineers, and Lieutenant Dayge, of the Ceylora Rife Regiment, whilst strolling on the sea beach, on a Sunday afternoon, in the month of February, 1849, near a pleasant little hambet known as Hong-more-Kook, structed on a pentinguis of the island of Hong-Koog, and not be compared to the control of the contr

A DOUBLE NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
FRICE O'SE SHILLING.

. The notice of the Exhibition of Paintings at Lichfield-House, St. James's-aquare, is unavoidably deterred till next week. For Replies to Correspondents, see Supplement published with the present Num-ber, page 575.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SONDAY, June 18.—Trinity Sunday. Luther excommunicated, 1520.

MONDAY, 16.—Duke of Marborough died, 1722.

TURBDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterboo, 1819.

TRUBEDAY, 19.—Sir Joseph Bants died, 1820.

FAIDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

SATURDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed, 1842.

QUILD OF LITERATURE and ART. — HANOVERSQUARE ROOMS.—The THIRD PERFORMANCE by the AMATEUR COMPAN.
of the GULLD of LITERATURE and ART, in the Thearse constructed for the purpose, an
first existed at Brownizine House, with take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WED
Free Acts, quittle HOYS DO, HAN, DA WE REEE, Or, Many Sides to a Character; and the

Boxes and Statis may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, O

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, crowded daily to winess the Unequalted Feats—MRS. GRAHAM. the celebrated ABRONAUT. will make an ASCENT from the HIPPODROME, on MONDAY, JUNE 16, in her Marificent

Fecond, 1s; Mittl, 6d. On Thursday next, Juce 19, there will be a Grand bay Performance. Down close at Colonic commence presently at 1 way, for I when the Schools, and those particle with the Colonic commence of the Colonic Coloni

of the Theatre.

UNPECCEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE ROBIN, 223, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Solo Lesses, Mons. Re parconage, will continue every Evening, at Sight e clock, their inimitable soll iniNNSe and FARTASTIQUES, which are composed of the debiasions performed, before her most gracious Majority the Queen, at Windson, on the 22 kerry Wednesdey, at half-part roo clock, at Loring Performance.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—The largest ever exhibited. The Figures are Life size, and all the objects of corresponding magnitude and grandent. Find the direction of Mr. W. BEYELLEY, and any analysis and any size of the size

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and the ROYAL POLY-TECHNIC INSTITUTION.—All the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be Lectured on at the ROYAL P LYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

AUXHALL.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—On MONDAY at helf-past seven precisely. On Weitherday, June 18th, Mr H BELL'S LOCOMOTIVE BALLOON ASCENT; to take place at helf-past seven precisely. On Weithneiday, June 18th, A Grand Househord Fies investment of the weather—hore being cossed way for upward 16 to contract Fies investment of them will be awarded in prices. Bores come at two others.

REMORNE-GARDENS.—Extraordinary Combination
Talent and Atraction.—10-MORROW, Mendey, 16th Juse, and every busening this Week, FRANCONTS CHIQUE NATIONAL of FRANCE and his unrape of Equationary with the new Railes, "The star of Beauty," Selected Illumin

M. RS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CON

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CON

MRS. ANDERSON (Virtuine to her Majest) the Queen, and Made and Majest the Petrases (Noval) has the honour to inform had delical Learners to her tray.

Highman the Princes Royal) has the honour to inform high the BOYAL-TALIAN

ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take below the BOYAL-TALIAN

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AND THE

33, New Bond-street. To 10 mag at Mr. CARPE Generaling and Cipera Transit Empository.

M. R. BRINLEY RICHARDS' TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PLANDFORTS MUSIC will take place
on MUNDAY, JUNE 23, and WEDNESDLAY, JULY 7, when he will be assisted by Miss C.
Hays and Herr Street, Signord Patatis and Bottomis, and Mr. Cipiral Potter—Reserved seates,
Hays RICHARDS, 6, Somerast-street, Fortman-square.

M. R. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT — LAST
M. R. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT — LAST
M. R. JOHN PARRY S. THE AND MARKED STREET, MARK

TRNST, PLATTI, HALLE, DELOFFERE, and HILL, at the EXTRA MATINEE of the MUSICAL UNION, NEXT TUSBDAY.—Quartet in D. No. 10, Mossar; Sountain is fujiano and visitin), Bethorete, Literia (violoncello solo), behavior 73. Cach.
22 MATINEE, JUNE 24, Ernst. Sivori, Sainton, Laub, Desr, and Halle, will perform. No free admissions will be given

THE MESSIAH CHORAL FUND.—The Committee
acquaint the Patrons and Subscribers, their ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT
lines at the HANOYER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY Evening, JUNE 16, 19

et Mr. MICCHELL'O Royal Library, 38, Old Bend-street.

RAND NATIONAL CONCERT.—ROYAL MUSIC
HALL, adjeining the Lowther Areado.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 18th. 18th, amported by fifty of the Isading Vocalita and Lastromental-sits, including the Collin-Family, the Lockwoods. the Muses Messent, Fyun, Johly, E. Johly, Biouni, G. Biouni, Mille. Ferrand and Lockwoods. the Muses Messent, Fyun, Johly, E. Johly, Mouni, G. Biouni, Mille. Ferrand and Madingle objectly uncer the direction of May May Gayran, Colock, eckprizid, Raten Acc., Inc. Madingle objectly uncer the direction of May May Gayran, Colock, eckprizid, Raten Acc., Inc. Madingle objectly uncer the direction of May May Gayran, Colock, eckprizid, Raten Acc., Inc. Madingle of the Color Color

DEBUIL And SOURCE, COMPANIES OF SHAKSPEARE by MORNING READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE by EARLS OF SH

nay be sourced at Mr. MICCIBLLO BOYAL LOWERS.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY,

A POLLONICON CONCERTS.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
and SATURIDAY EVENIAGO at Eight.—Apollonicon; far. F. Chatterion's Juvenille
larghest, Mr. & Kyles; and the basured collins Family 5006. Violin and Concertine, but
the collins for the collins and the collins of the collins.

A collins of the c

ANGHAM BAZAAK, LANGHAM-PLACE.—This very extensive and testefully decorated BAZAAR, combining an Ornamental Aviary and partners, WILL BE OPENED for BUSINESS on or about the 24th locator. Application for the remaining Counter Stands may be made to the Manager, when applicants

EDUCED TO ONE SHILLING.—DR. KAHN'S cele-brated ANATOMICAL MUREUM, exhibited at the GRAND EXHIBITION ROOMS, it. Oxford street, statem drove west of Regest-decays, is OVEN from Ten in the morning will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman every hope. Admission by Description

Catalogues, 6d.

JOLLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—An ELEPHANT CALE and in MOTHER have been added to the collection, and are existPHANT CALE and in MOTHER have been added to the collection, and are existfierper. The Basic of the Pirst Lie Guards with perform, by permission of Coloud Hall,

or the Basic of the Pirst Lie Guards with perform, by permission of Coloud Hall,

or the Basic of the Pirst Lie Guards with perform, by permission of Coloud Hall,

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or the Pirst Lie Gua FEYNT. The Band of the First Live Guards with perform, by permission of Colouds at Four Ocions on every Saturaby until turina rotice.—Admission, is, Mondays, ed.

GOGIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNOAL EXHIBITION IN DOW OFERS, at their Galle Pail—BALL EAST, from Nuce till Dusk. Admission, is. Catalogue, ed.

Extended, near 9th James's Palace, from Numo viccot and dauk. Admission, in Texture 11 and 11 and 12 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 14 and 14 and 15 and 16 and 16

Bindopegato Station, May 6, 1851.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTES.—Un CONVOI SPECIAL parties pour CAMBRIDGE tous has DIMANCHES A But I Rouse at a fix Heures du Soir, et arriver à Du Beures mois un commisse. Le convoi de Beleure de la fix Heures du Soir, et arrivers à Londres à l'int Heures moisa un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Heure l'eve Classe, 6s; Sent Classe, 6s;

TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. W. J. S. BENNETT.-Notice is

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

In the perilous position of France, pending the discussions upon the revision of the Constitution, the true policy of the present occupant of the Presidential chair was to keep silent. Weak as his position was, it was immeasurably stronger than that of any other candidate for power, whether Monarchical or Republican. But Louis Napoleon has imprudently permitted his feelings to overpower his judgment. Carried away by the fervour of enthusiasm with which he was greeted at Dijon, and strengthened in his conviction that he was the most popular man in France, he uttered some truths, which, for the moment, he would have acted more wisely and patriotically to have said nothing about.

The result is a perfect imbroglio of politics and parties, and a crisis in the fate of the President and in the history of the French nation. The factions that had apparently united to revise the Constitution, in obedience to the generally expressed sentiments of all sober-minded people in France, have, under the influence of the angry feelings excited by the onslaugut of the President, separated into their elements. It is now more than probable, unless some unforessen accident should intervene to change the relative position of parties, that the Constitution will not be revised, and that the supreme power will be cre long in the gift of the army. The foud between the President and the Assembly appears to be irreconcicable, and the giant shadow of a new revolution looms visibly upon the horizon.

The catastrophe has long been foreseen. It required all the tact of the cleveres, and all the coolness of the most experienced men in France, and many painful mutual sacrifices, to avert it. But it has come at last, and, however much M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may have been to blame for his animadversions upon the Assembly, it must be admitted that the Assembly itself has been still more guilty. It has acted a dangerous part ever since it has been in existence. The majority never coridally or honestly worked them in theirs. They thwarted his fo

attempts to render the Republican form of government impossible, and to launch their unhappy country into a new and troubled sea of utile experiments.

The situation is exceedingly critical. "There is not," as M. de Lamartine truly says, in his recently published and very able letter, "only the Republic on one side and Monarchy on the other; but there are on the one side two or three detestable anarchies, and on the other three or four feeble Monarchies." Out of the detestable anarchies would inevitably surge the strong-handed despoism of the most unscrupulous soldier, or most popular name of France; and out of the feeble Monarchies would as inevitably surge a speedy, and perhaps bloody, revolution.

To one or other of these results, the Assembly, if allowed to act as the has hitherto acted, would drive the country; whereas the prolonguition of the powers of M. Louis Napoleon—that project which excites so much hatred and opposition among these warring factions, is precisely the solution of the difficulty that would preserve France from the horrors of both. To refuse the revision of the Constitution—so as to prevent Louis Napoleon from legally becoming a candidate in 1852—is virtually, when his popularity and influence are considered, to place the fortunes of France on the desporate hazard of a civil war. But if there be any real patriotism left in the Assembly—if the members of the majority prefer the well-being of France to their own partialities for this King or for that King, they will yet proceed with the task reserved for them, and patiently revise the Constitution, in chedience to the urgent necessities of the case, and the strongly expressed wishes of all classes of the people. They should have dignity enough to take no notice of the President and his recent verbal excapade. To allow their personal ill-will to sway their judgment at such a time is not to punish the President and his recent verbal excapade. To allow their personal ill-will to sway their judgment can be a time is not to punish the Presiden

heavy-handed and unscrupulous, it will be too late for repentance.

Simultaneously with the presentation to the House of Commons of the estimate for the expenses of the Kaffir war, we have late advices from the Cape. Neither the estimate nor the news is of a very consolatory character. Sir Harry Smith, it is true, seems to be in a somewhat better condition than he was, and to be ready to make a combined movement with General Somerset upon the strongholds of the Kaffir chieftain, among his native mountains. This movement will in all probability be successful, but it is extremely doubtful whether it will put an end to the war.

It is not only the one chief Sandilli, but many other leaders of the Kaffirs that are up in arms, and the last mail brings the unwelcome intelligence that a Kaffir Potentate, named Kreit, a man of great influence with his people, and who was supposed to be a firm ally of the British, has gone ever to the enemy, with from 5000 to 7000 men—one-half of them mounted and one-third armed with guns. That we shall ultimately subduct hese savages, does not admit of doubt; but we much fear that the prospect of any immediac or speedy termination of hostilities is not very bright. With such foes, the close of the war would not bring the close of embarrasement and anxiety with regard to the future well-being of the colony. Our landward frontier in South Africa is by far too extensive to be cheaply defended; and it will, we expect, very soon become a question in England, whether the old limits of the Cape Colony would not be in every respect more profitable as well as pleasant to be restricted to, than those larger boundaries to which within the last few years we have unfortunately pushed ourselves. The possession of all Africa would not be worth what its southern extremities threaten to cost us.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE PRINTING MACHINE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The frequent visits of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, not only to those departments of the Great Exhibition in which objects of decorative art invite inspection, but also to those more important sections in which the display of the productive powers of a great nation's science and skill attracts the intelligently-curious mind, indicate how fully the Royal pair appreciate the extraordinary opportunities which the vast collection, as well of the results, as of the "ways and means," of industrial enterprise, brought together in the Crystal Palace, presents of studying the sources of national prosperity, and of noting the progress of the world in material civilisation.

We thus find that the department of "Machinery in Motion"

world in material civilisation.

We thus find that the department of "Machinery in Motion" has this week engaged the attention of the Royal visitors; and on Wednesday the Vertical Printing Machine, invented by Mr. Applegath, constructed by Mr. Middleton, and exhibited by Mr. Ingram, for printing the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was examined in detail by her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg. Mr. W. Cubitt, Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Hensman were in attendance upon her Majesty and the Prince.

The complex machine, with its manifold power of production, as at the moment at work, throwing off the pictured sheets with a rapidity and accuracy of impression that excited in a high degree the surprise and admiration of the Queen and the Prince Construction of whom accorded marked and interested attention to the explanations of the mode of operation which Mr. Ingram and Mr. Applegath had the honour of communicating to the Royal visitors.

the explanations of the mode of operation which Mr. Ingram and Mr. Applegath had the honour of communicating to the Royal Wistors.

Her Majesty and the Prince watched the progress of the paper through the machine, from its entrance as a blank sheet, to its exit as a "pictured page" of current history; the Queen graciously accepting a copy, which Mr. Ingram had the honour of presenting. By a fortuitous coincidence, it happened that the portion of the impression which was being printed at the time was the Supplement for this week, the front page of which contains an engraving of Phince Albert's Model Lodding and the Harden Haller Harden and also in terms of commendation of the style of drawing and beauty of the engraving both of that and of the other Illustrations in the paper, proceeded to inspect a number of wood-engravings, which Mr. Ingram brought under their notice; and in which the Royal connoissours were pleased to recognise great beauty in the designs, and in the elaborate finish of detail in the engraver's work.

Her Majesty and the Prince, on their departure, took occasion again formally to express the gratification which they had derived from the visit.

At an earlier period of the morning the Princess Royal and the Princess Helena, attended by Miss Hildyard, also paid the Lillustration also to other objects of attraction in the Exhibition. There were in attendance on the Queen and the Royal circle the Hon. Matilda Paget, Baroness de Wangenheim, General Wemys, Colonel Bouverie, and M. B. de Treskow.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr. Birch, visited the Machine last week, as did also his Grace the Pluke of Wellington, and the Marchinoess of Douro. The noble Pluke sat down to watch the working of the Machine, and expressed himself highly gratified.

[A faul description of the Machine appeared in the Lillustrates London News for May 31.]

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

any and the Prince, with their illustrious visitors, have made daily a saily and the Prince, with their illustrious visitors, have made daily exclusive the hours in the pandlems; with the Equal children, and secondary the Queen and the particle with the Equation of the Adolescent Registrict and the Prince Albert hours of his Edwin Landseer with whist, ence in St. John's-wood. In the evening the Court honoured the mopers with their presence.

is from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Duke and Duchess de Nemours.

or Hanover.—A report reached town on Monday the King of Hanover was considered to be in a precarious state

NETHERLANDS.—On Thursday last, his rof the Netherlands, accompanied by Chevalier proof, Captain May, R.N., and suite, after a solution

of seven weeks, left Mivari's hotel for Blackwall, to embark on board a Dutch steamer of war, on his return to the Hague.

We regret to say that the accident which a few days since happened to the Marquis of Londonderry is likely to be attended with more serious consequences than were at first anticipated. The noble Marquis is still confined to a sofa, and Dr. Perguson and Mr. Lawrence, the eminentanges is, who are in attendance, are unable to state with confidence that an operation will not

necessary. Lord John Manners was married on Tuesday last, at All Souls nrch, to Miss Marley, a rich heiress. The marriage of the Lady Harriet Anson with the Hon. Augustus nry Vernon was solemnised on Saturday last, at St. James's church,

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Directors of the British Institution have the satisfaction, they inform us, "of offering to public view a collection of pictures of the highest importance, and of equal merit with any which have ver adorned their walls." There is no doubt of it. The present exhibition is by far the best display of the works of the old masters which the Directors of the Institution have succeeded in procuring for public instruction and amusement during at least the last ten years.

The principal contributors to the collection are the Earlis of Carlisle and Sudük, Lorda Northwick, Colborne, and Overstone, Lady Doverstone, Mr. Holford, and Mr. Hope. The masters best perpesented are Maluse, Leonardo da Vinet, Annibale Caracci, Holbein, Hobbema, Rembrandt, Vandyck, F. Mieris, Terburgh, De Hooge, Adrian Vendervelde; and, among the English school, Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Harlow, Jackson, and Collins.

and graceful.

Rembrandt is seen as a portrait-painter to great advantage: coarse, broad, and life-like, in Lord Colborne's (19) "Head of an Old Man;" smooth, broad, and truthful, in Mr. Holford's "Martin Looten" (18) and, in a middle style between these, in Lady Dover's "Burgomaster Six and his Wife" (39-01). The Burgomaster is a miracle of art. A sandy-faced man, with sandy eye-lashes and very sandy hair, with no good feature in his face, is made by the genius of the painter into a very presentable person. In the portrait of his wife there is an elegance not very frequent in Rembrandt's works. Her dress, too, is treated in a manner that will supply a useful lesson to many a portrait-painter.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"AN AWKWARD POSITION."—(GOLDSMITH AT WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.)—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

poet. But he has made out the incident by what he calls "An Awkward Position," with artistic skill more worthy of the occasion.

he present Exhibition: it shows us the interior of a country church, of the picture; and on the left kneeling in fitting humility a hardy son an accomplification of "the Pharisee and publican;" personified by a of toil. The contrast of affectation and simplicity is good, and the proud pair just about to enter their curtained pew, towards the ceater seene is altogether an impressive illustration of the sacred prepent.



exhibition of the British institution.—"The grace,"—Painted by F. goodall,—(see preceding page.)



exhibition of the royal academy,—" the pharisee and publican."—painted by A. Rankley,—see opposite page.)

THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.

(Continued from page 482.)
THE history of the acquisition of the Orleans collection—the choicest portion of the Bridgewater Gallery—deserves to be told.
At the outbreak of the French Revolution, under Louis XVI., the Duke of Orleans, the wretched Philippe Egalité, to raise money for political purposes, sold the Italian portion of his pictures for 750,000 francs 418,500), and the Flemish and Dutch pictures for 350,000 francs—about



THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY .- " THE HAY CART,"-PAINTED BY PHILIP WOUVERMANS,

Telasquez, "f a natural son of the Duke d'Olivarez. How elegant! how Spanish is the whole bearing of the figure! how easy and nobleman-like and admirably painted is the whole picture! As indifferently represented as the Spanish school is the great school which gave us Rubens and Vandyke. To see Rubens to advantage in England, the student must go to Bienheim or the Grosvenor Gallery; to see Vandyke, he must run to Windsor or to Wilton. To understand and appreciate the Dutch School, there is no occasion to go out of England—the private collections in this country containing nearly the whole of the best examples of the school. Look at the treasures in the Queen's collection at Buckingham Palace, at Lord Ashburton's, at Sir Robert Peel's, at Mr. Hope's, at the National Gallery, in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, and in other private mansions throughout England. What a school for study is to be found in every good example of Dutch art. Sydney Cooper has built his style on Cupy, and our water-colour painters are under infinite obligations to Wouvermans. The pastoral sunshines of the former, and the hay-yards and river scenes of the latter have supplied subjects and hints to thousands of artists—many artists living by skilf lireptitions and adaptations of their beauties.

The works of Philip Wouvermans are well worthy the attention and close examination of a painter. One of the pictures of this master, which Sir Joshua admired, in his journey through Planders and Holland, was the "Haycart"—a similar subject to the picture of the sum Number. Wouvermans has three different manners of that liquid softness of touch so characteristic of his middle runner is his best; his early and hate styles was the great of the sum of the latter works of touch so characteristic of his middle runner of the sum of the picture of the sum of the latter was an experienced by the in his best works. Her Majest has a fine "Hay Hayvest" of his middle period; Mr. Hope, one of his finest work, in a different work, Her Majest has a fine "Ha

MUSIC.

PHILIARMONIC SOCIETY.

PHILIARMONIC SOCIETY.

cert. last Monday, the symphonies were Haydn's No. 2 cethoren's No. 7 in A, and the overtures were Bethoven's r. d), Weber's "Ruier of the Spirits," and Mozart's "Nozza as a magnificent assemblage of instrumental inspirations, i to display the powers of the fine orcicle and property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of t

Mon Dieu! lalase à mon ûme fia douce et pure flamme; Du haut de ma grandeer, Veiltons sur seu bonbour.

Thomas makes the Queen depict her smotions in a series of vecal man, precisely as he has done with the prieste in the "Cati." It is posat the French composer never heard Mendelssohn's music to the "Midth's Dream."

To khausen gave artistically an air from Bojeldieuv. 4:20.

artistically an air from Boleldieu's "Red Riding Hood," the "Non pin andra!" of Mozart, having been engaged in Reeves, who had a severe cold and hourseness. The paylil be on the 23d of June.

he tenth meeting of the society will be on Monday evening, the 30th, be the senient of M. Rousselot, the director, who has ably and Indefaulgably exerted inacelf for the society.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the fifth "conversazione," held on Thursday evening, at the cooms in the dedphi, which were filled with a numerous and fashionable assemblage, including several foreigners of distinctions of the society of the control of the

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

it. g concert took place on Thursday, at the Queen Miss Bassano, Herr Reichart, M. Remynézi, the

Mis. American Melodies of Scottanument, "The Jacobite Melodies of Scottanument, "The Jacobite Melodies of Scottanument, Mrs. Malle. Graumann had a scircle on Friday, assisted by Mille. Johannsen, Mrs. Mille. Graumann had a scircle on Friday, assisted by Mille. Johannsen, Mrs. Mille. Size Marchesi, Herr Stockhausen, Herr Ernst, Siz. Marchesi, Herr Stockhausen, Herr Ernst, Siz.

Hegondi and Kialimark, take piace this cay.

The three-act comic opera, "Raymond; on, le Secret de la Reine," the librette by MM. Rozier and Leuven, and the music by M. Ambrose Thomas, was very successfully produced in Paris, on the 5th inst., at the Theitre de PiOpera Comique; the Man with the Iron Mask is the hero of the story.—Auber has just received from the King of Prensis the Cross of the Order of Merit in Science and Fine Arts.—Staudig has been singing lately at Leipsic.—Lizzt is to be the new Intendant-Gerral or the Grand Ducal Weimar Theatre.—The new Intendant of the Berlin Royal Theatre has resolved to abolish the claque; all persons receiving orders are prohibited from capressing approhibition or disapprobation.—Four works by Frederick the Great have just been published for the first time in Berlin.

THE THEATRES.

nours."

At and last appearance of Carlotta Grisl, the inimi-ctions from "Les Metamorphoses," "Le Diable à Les Cosmopolites." "Norma" was the opera, with

cess. Mr. Baife is entitled to the highest praise for his zealous and inde

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MR. THACKERAY'S THIRD LECTURE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—There was an immense crowd in the room this afternoon; but, cwing to the time necessarily occupied in settling the Acct accounts, very little business was done on future events. Enough, however, was got through to admit of the following quotations:—

) following quotations:—
SURRY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES.
4 to 1 aget Abdallah
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—4 to 1 aget Uriol.

HAMPTON RACES-WEDNESDAY.

tyn's The Moor (W. Abdaic), 2.

THE extremely wretched state of weather caused a very thin attendance; everything looked gloony and desolate. The horses, however, started punctually at the appliance times.

The Richmon's Syraks (Blandicap) of 10 sors cach, with 50 added.—Abdallah (Rogers), 1. Hary, 2.

Chendhavina, Franz.—Mr. Bewley's Presio (Sharpo), 1. Mr. Goodman's

odingion, 2. he Scurry Starfs (Handicap) of 10 sovaeach. Mr. May's Rein Deer (Mr. ille), 1. Mir. Curew's Eva, 2.

Beville), 1. Mr. Carew's Evs. 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—Wednesday.

The Biennial Staris of 10 fore each, and 60 added. For two-produs.—
Mr. J. Obborne's Mary Bird, 1. Mr. Pedley's Tronssent, 2.

The Produce Starks of 10 sors each, with 100 added.—Mr. Halford's Prime Munister, 1. Mr. Gruchley's Bungleader, 2.

The Union Cure of 200 aces, added to hundleng of 5 sors each.—Mr. J. Osborne's The Oxford Bine, 4. Mr. W. Moseley's Alonzo, 2.

The Biennial Starks of 10 sors each, and 50 added. For three-yr-olds.—Mr. Saxon's The Black Doctor, 1. Mr. J. Lillie's Queen Bee, 2.

THENDAT.

Handicap Starks.—Lo Juli, 11 Acistorat, 2.

The Two Year Old Starks.—Paddy Bryd, 1; 11ch Sheriff, 2.

The Two Year Old Starks.—Paddy Bryd, 1; 11ch Sheriff, 2.

the amount train solely by the presence of mind of the engineer who died the property carriage. By an extraordinary effort, be brought no loconolive to a stand, and the signals to the approaching train were in time in the property of the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

seller. The price is as -You can castle that is in prize of your adversary's

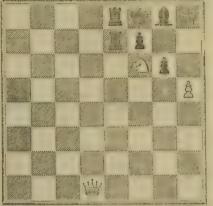
AS—Your action plants to the Tairmannest tern good time, as the list will not elees till. Trimination of the contest. Rend by Personflow under, payable to Hobert Loughoutens, & Leerge's Club, Carwaldth-guaro L-stim.

A list of all subserves a contest of the c

correct.
TRUNS OF PROBLEM NO 385, by Derevon, Jack of Shrowshurry, M.P., L. L. Dof Oxford, H. Rugby, P. R. S. Ponto, Verchy, S. Kummani, M.E. R. R. R. of Ashford, H. L. of Shostnoss, itsul, D. Field, E. d., R. F. Bomlevrier, F. G. R., are correct.
TRUNS OF ENGMAS by Jude of Shrewshurry, M.L., M. P., Mitre, German, Soho, Punch, are

PROBLEM No. 386.

Masterly end-game, composed and presented by Herr Kling.
BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in four moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

wyviii, M.F., and Captain Kennedy:-						
	(Irregular	Opening.)				
BLACE (Mr. W.)		BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)			
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	19. Q to Q 3d (d)	Kt to K R 6th			
2. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th		(ch)			
3. P takes P	Ptakes P	20. B takes Kt	Q takes B			
4. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th	21. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th			
5. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K B 3d	22. Q to her B 4th	Kt takes K P			
6. B to K Kt 2d	P to Q B 34	23. Q takes Q R	P to K Kt 4th (e)			
7. P to K 3d	Castles	24. P takes Kt	P takes B			
8. K Kt to K 2d	B to K B 4th	25. Kt takes P	Q to her 21			
9. Q to her Kt 31	P to Q R 4th	26. P to K 5th	B to Q B 2d			
10. P to QR 3d	B to Q3d	27 Q to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 31			
II. Q takes Q Kt P (a)	QR to his 3d	28. Q R to Q sq	R to Q sq			
12 Q to her Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	29. Kt to K 2d (f)	R to K sq			
13. Castles	K Kt to K 5th	30, K to Kt 2d	R to K 3d			
14. Kt taken Q P (b)		31. Kt to K B 4th	R to K R 3d			
15, Q Kt to K B 4th	Q to K R 3d	32. P to K 6th	Q to Q Kt 2d			
16. P to K B 3d	Kt to K Kt 4th	33. P takes K B P				
17. P to K 4th	B to K 3/1	(ch)				
18. Kt takes B	O takes Kt	34. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R takes Kt			

And White surrendered.

but we believe it is quite sound. ring, too, as it is excellent; the following moves will show that Black must have gained

BLACK. WHITE. 16. B takes Kt 17. Q to her B 4th, &c. preferred the more expeditious route of P to K 6th, for suppose—
WHITE.

BLACK.

BLACK.

WHITE.

C takes 4. (ch)

C takes 4. (ch)

L takes 2.

L takes 4. (ch)

L takes 4. (ch)

L takes 4. (ch)

L takes 4. (ch)

	BETWEEN THE	SAME PLAYERS.					
(Sicilian opening.)							
WHITE (Capt. K.)		WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)				
I. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P takes K B P	k II takes P				
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 31	18. Q B to Kt 2d	Kt to Q 5th				
3. Kt to Q B 31	P to K 3d	19. B to K Kt 4th	R to K B 2d				
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20, Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 4th				
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3d	21. B takes Kt	R takes B				
6, ht takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	22, Q B to Q R 34	K B to his sq				
7. K B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 31	23. P to K R 34	K B to K 2d				
8, Castles	K B to kt 21	24. Q to K Kt 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2.1				
9. K to K R sq	Kt to K 21	25. K to R 2d	QR to KB sq				
10. Q to K Kt 4th	Castles	26. K R to B 2d	K to R sq (a)				
11. Q to K R 4th	QR to QKt cq	27. QR to KB sq	R to K R 4th				
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	28. R to K 2d	P to Q 5th				
13. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to Q Kt 2d	Rto KKt 4th (b)				
14. P to K 5th	Q to ker B 21	30. Q to K sq	Q to her B 31 (c)				
15. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q B 4th	31. P takes R	E takes E				
16. K B to K 2d	Kt to Q B 31	32. Q takes 1:					

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The world-absorbing attraction of the Exhibition has not been without its influence upon the votaries of Causea, and a sensible diminution of playing has been evident on the five days of the past week. The culminating point of interior in the matches now appears to be the coming struggle between the host pair of competitors, and the promised after-motel for long gamess a side, between the victor and any combatant who may dare him to a made entert for the honorar of the championship. The following is the result of the play, up to the time we write, by the second section of encounters:—

In the match between Aliesars, Anderssen and Szen sevengames have been played:

In the match between are nythin series to be a second of the played; Wyvill winning 4 Kennedy n 3 Drawn

In the mutch between Messrs, Williams and bitcklow four games have been it well the other winning the whole. In the a ne between Messrs, Stantan and Horwitz, four games have been played, on party winning two.

At a new square winning two.

At a new square it is well by give any detailed account of the progress of it and also tests. It must whose to state, that, of the ten principal constants of the progress of it and also tests. It must whose to state, that, of the ten principal constants.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR THE CAPE.—It is reported that another

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, SOUTHWARK.

The annual examination of the pupils of this excellent institution took place at the Institution on Friday, the 6th inst, under the presidency of the Esshop of Chichester, As it was found impossible to include all the subjects in one day, the pupils had been tested as to their attainments in sceular knowledge on the previous Wednesday, by the Rev. G. E. Tate, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark, and the Kev. Christopher Crofts, Iseal Master of Cambewell Collegiato School. These gentlemen attended the meeting on Friday, and dillvered in their reports, which were highly stabsfactory. They stated that the pupils had read, by means of the raised type, with perfect fluency, that the upper classes were thoroughly acquainted with richtmetic, and bad worked difficult problems by means of the pentagonal arithmetic bond; that they were able to write with fichly, by means of an apparatus is treated for that ruppee; and that they displayed a very competent knowledie of ctymology, English history, geography, and the use of the torrestrial globe.

The kev, Justery R. Foot, the chaplain, then gave in his report of the state and progress of the Institution during the past year. He state that the general health of the pupils had Leven excellent; no death lawing occurred during the years; that the conduct of the inmates had been, with scarcely any exception, exemplary.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, REDHILL,

The quarterly general court of the governors of the Philanthropic Society was held on Wednesday week, at the London Favera, Poshopsgatestreet; Mr. William Gladstone in the chair. The Secretary stated that the number of inmutes in the farm-schon, at Redbill, was at the present time so; 51 had been sent cut as congruents to Port Philip and New Brunswick, and 40 others had been provided with places in Eng-



arm and garden employment for its young inmates, on the twofold round that this would conduce most to their immediate improvement, oth physical and moral, and be most ultimately useful to them as prearing them for emigration, an end to which they are traitued to look as he great prize of their attainment.

This curious experiment has been commenced about two years, Prince libert laying the first stone of the buildings represented in our Illustration, in April, 1849. But it can hardly be said to have had a fair trial Ill within the last few months, when the additional buildings being ompleted and the requisite machinery of masters, &c. being obtained, he Society began to work upon a larger scale. At the period of our six the establishment at Redbill contained about 100 lads, varying rom Il to 20 years of sge, almost wholly employed (under the superincandence of common country labourers) in the usual farming occupations. Some forty or fifty were pointed out to us as preparing to go broad in the course of the spring and summer, as thirty-one had done trung the year 1850. The farm appeared in good cultivation, several unsiderable portions being already under the spade. The stock in-

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, AT REDHILL. cluded a score of good cows and fatting bullocks, a small flock of sheep, three horses, and from 100 to 200 pigs, of all ages and dimensions. The boys appeared remarkably cheerful and healthy. We were assured that their employment on the land had presented much fewer difficulties than had been anticipated; and the vigorous way in which three or four comparatively little fellows were handling their spades and mattocks in the course of treuching a piece of stiff clay land, gave us good evidence that many of them at least had become useful and willing labourers. A curious feature of the School is the entire absence of walls and mere discipline officers. The boys are scattered in small parties over the farm, and seemed to have ample opportunities for making their escape. The discipline, however, aspears to be well maintained and steadily enforced. It is, of course, grounded on moral influence and inducement; the officers being wholly educational, and the boys being treated on a strict system of personal responsibility. They have generally, we were assured, answered fully to the confidence placed in them; few, comparatively, having deserted from the school; little or no annoyance having been experienced by the neighbourhood;

and the various penalties and corrections with which their faults have been visited having been borne with cheerful submission. The chief punishments appeared to be loss of diet, forfeiture of their little weekly earnings, and short solitary imprisonment.

On the whole, we were much struck by the evidence which the School afforded to the force of kindness, the beneficial influence of real country training, and the degree of self-regulation to which young natures can be brought; and we could not help joining in the wishes which the Chaplain (who is its immediate superintendent) expressed to us, that ere long more moral discipline and more industrial instruction might be introduced into our national and British schools, to the amendment of the system of mere mental and intellectual excitement which is still miscalled education; and that especially our paper schools might be placed upon a similar footing, and the managers of our various chaitable schools and explums in London be induced to follow the good example which the Philanthropio treasurer (Mr. Gladstone) and his colleagues have set, and to transfer their various institutions also to a country site.



SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BILIND .- EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE SISTERS CRUVELLI.

Our Artists have given the portraiture of the sisters Cruvelli, now engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre Mdlle. Cruvelli, the contraito, has not yet made her debut; she has only sung at Madame Puzzi's morning concert, on the 26th nlt. Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli, the prima donna, made her appearance in Fidelio, on the 20th nlt., which part she has repeated five times, and Name a things.

concert, on the 26th ult. Mille. Sophie Cruvelli, the prima donna, made her appearance in Fidelio, on the 20th ult., which part she has repeated five times, and Norma thrice.

The sisters were born at Bielefeld, in Prussia, and are daughters of a Protestant clergyman. The remarkable talents displayed by the demoiselles Cruvelli, at an early age, for music, was the inducement to send them to Paris, six years since, to complete their education under Permarini and Bordogni. Mille. Sophie Cruvelli sang for the first time in public at the concert given by the Renue of Gazette Musicale, in Paris, September 12th, 1847. It was Bordogni, the famed professor of singing at the Paris Conservatoire, who advised that she should essay the lyric stage: her original name Cruwel, was forthwith Italianised into Cruvelli; and from Paris she went to Milan, and presented herself to Merelli, the director of the Scala; but on the journey she had lost her voice, and was on the point of returning to Germany, when Lamberti, a maestro, was consulted, and in a little time her voice returned fresher and stronger than before. Before the close of 1847, Mille. Sophie Cruvelli made her debat on the lyric stage, at Venice, as Etwira, in Verdit's "Ermani." She was then engaged for the London season of 1848, at Her Majestr's Theatre, and on the 18th of February she appeared for the first time in this country in the same part, an account of which, with her portrait, were published in the Interstruct of the Seedia Nightingale was so completely in the asseemdant during the season, that the promising indications of Mille. Cruvelli in the various characters she delineated were overlooked, and the young artiste returned to Germany, where she gave dramatic performances and concerts in divers places, appearing at the Berlin Royal Italian Opera Just prior to the Revolution. From the Prussian capitathe went to Trieste, playing Verdit's Lady Macbeth, Norma in "Don Pasquale," Norma, &c. Last year she sang, at Millan and Genoa, Lucrezia Boryia, Norma, &c., wit

SCENE FROM "FIDELIO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.-THE PRISONERS' CHORUS.

TTALIAN OPERA.—THE PRISONERS CHORUS.

GRIEVE and Telbin's courtyard of the Spanish state prison, with the principal entrance in the background and the dungeons right and left, is an effectively arranged tableau, the effect of which is increased by the coming in of the prisoners, after they have received permission from Hocco, the gaoler (Formès), te take some fresh air in the garden, yielding to the earnest solicitations of Fidelio (Mdme. Castellan) and Marcellina (Mdlle. Bertrandi).



THE DEMOGRALLES CHUVELLI .- FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURY.



SCENE FROM BEETROVEN'S "FIDELIO," AT THE BOYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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testimonial of respect and

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ne Protectionist interest, of magistrates have committed a man, named winchester Assizes for the manslaughter of Mr. Cole, ng at the recent election for the Isle of Wight.

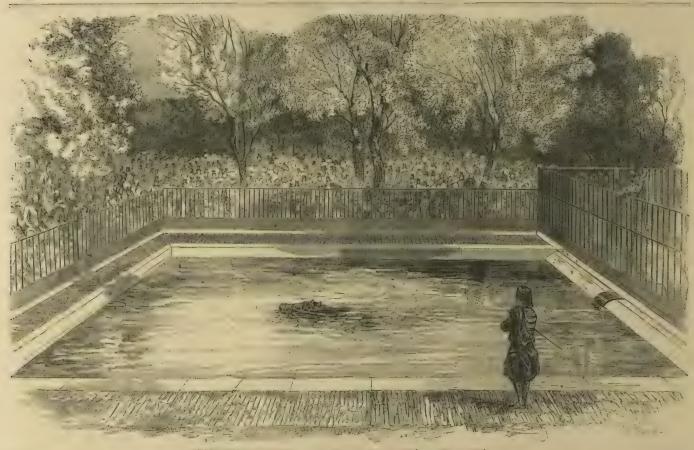
A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburgh, Monday morning, says:

"A sanguinary conflict has taken place between some sailors and some Austrian soldiers. Six persons have been kilted, and a considerable number wounded. The Senate has declared itself en permanence."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN HIS NEW BATH IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

almost incomprehensible fact, that, between the time of its foundation and the 31st of December, 1850, a period of only 22 years, there has been paid to the Government of this country a sum exceeding \$20,000, on account of rent, rates, and taxes. We believe that this fact, if it could be brought to the knowledge of the thousands of foreign visitors who daily repair to the Gardens, would appear to them infinitely more won-derful than even the collection itself. Such, however, is the self-relying character of the Anglo-Saxon race, that its undertakings seem to flourish most gratifying and instructive point, which will be obvious to every observer, however careless, that many of the most valuable animals in possession of the Society are the gift of her Majesty the Queen, who has invariably given to this society her steady and most gracious support, and who has those emphatically signified her approbation of the gradual progress of the institution towards its present successful condition. The example which her Majesty has afforded has been very extensively emulated by other Severeigns; and it is gratifying to notice, in the Reports of the Society, that the Governors of our Colonies in their individual capacity, native I Frinces of India, and many individuals of loss exalted degree in aimost every country in the world, are appringing forward to assist in maintaining and aggrandizing the collection for which the Society have been so wisely extending their buildings.

To maintain excloss animals gathered from every region of the earth in a fair condution of health, to keep the native of New Guines and the native of the Arctic Circle within a few yards of each other, to compensate each

untry. been opened for the Hippopotamus in the

open air, affords a perfectly new idea of his activity, from the great scope for action which its limits admit of. It is 33 feet square, and of considerable depth. All the inconveniences to which visitors were subjected last year from the bath being within doors are now obviated, and the platforms afford good accommodation for about a thousand spectators at the same time.

ASCOT RACES.—"WOOLWICH," THE WINNER OF THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.



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SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

Two Numbers, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The countiess visitors to the great international Exhibition will not pass unnoticed the contributions of Prince Albert to the World's Show, if they are but made acquainted with the fact that his Royal Highness, who seems to unite goodness of heart with clearness of head in no usual degree, has exhibited, without the walls of the Crystal Palace, a contribution not less important, and in many respects far more interesting than most of the works of art and utility within. The contribution of his Royal Highness is a block of model houses, erected at the Cavalry Barracks, Hyde-Park. The houres are designed for the accommodation of four families, and were erected by the Prince at his own expense with the view of conveying practical information calculated to promote an improvement in the dwellings of the working classes, and of stimulating visitors to the Exhibition, whose position and circumstances may fit them for the task, to imitate his example.

In its general arrangement, the building, as we learn from the explanatory document which has been put into our hands, is adapted for the occupation of four families of the class of manufacturing and mechanical operatives, who usually reside in towns or in their immediate vicinity; and, as the value of land, which leads to the economising of space, by the placing of more than one family under the same roof, in some cases renders the addition of a third, and even of a fourth story desirable, the plan has been suited to such an arrangement, without any other alteration than the requisite increase in the strength of the walls. The most prominent peculiarity of the design is that of the receding and protected central open staircase, with the connecting gallery on the first floor, formed of slate, and sheltered from the weather by the continuation of the main roof, which also screens the entrances to the dwellings. The four tenements are arranged on precisely the same plan, two on each floor. The entrance is through a small lobby, lighted from the upper part of the door. The living-room has a superficial area of about 150 feet, with a closet on one side of the fireplace, to which warm

air may be introduced from the back of the range; the corresponding recess may be fitted up with shelves; and on the opposite side of the room a shelf is carried above the doors, with a rail fixed between them.

The scullery is fitted up with a sink, beneath which is a coal-bin of slate. A plate-rack at one end, drained by a slate slab into the sink, covers the antrance to the dust-shaft, which is enclosed by a balanced self-acting iron door. The dust-shaft leads into a closed depository under the stairs, and has a ventilating fine carried up above the roof. At one end of the scullery is an inclosure forming a meat-safe, ventilated through the hollow brickwork: shelves are fixed over the doors, and a dresser-dap against the partition wall.

The sleeping apartments, being three in number, provide for that separation which, with a family, is so essential to morality and decency. Each has its distinct access, and a window into the open air; two have fire-places.

The children's bed-rooms contain 50 feet superficial each; and, open-



PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.

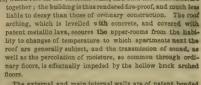
ing out of the living-room, an opportunity is afforded for the exercise of parental watchfulness, without the unwholesome crowding of the living-room by its use as a sleeping apartment.

The parents' bed-room, with a superficial area of about 100 feet, is entered through the scullery—an arrangement in many respects preferable to a direct approach from the living room, particularly in case of sickness. The recess in this room provides a closet for linen; and a shelf is carried over the down, with a rail fixed beneath it—a provision which is made in each of the other bed-rooms.

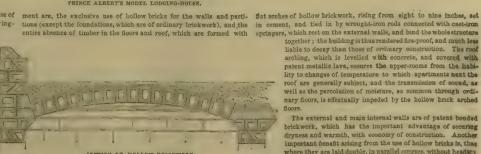
The water-place is a fixed any with a Staffordships closed by

The water-closet is fitted up with a Staffordshire glazed ba-Into water-closet is litted up with a Staffordshire glazed ha-sin, which is complete without any wood sitings, and supplied with water from a slate cistern in common of 160 gallons, placed on the roof ever the party and staircase walls. The same pipes which carry away the rain-water from the roof serve for the use of the closets.

The peculiarities of the building in constructive arrange-



The external and main internal walls are of patent bonded brickwork, which has the important advantage of securing dryness and warmth, with economy of construction. Another important benefit arising from the use of hollow bricks is, that where they are laid double, in parellel courses, without heading.



SECTION OF HOLLOW BRICKWORK

.

as in the patent bonded brickwork, the internal face of the wall is sufficiently smooth to render plastering annecessary. In the present instance, where plastering has been resorted to, it is confined to one side of a thin partition, or to partitions formed with bricks not intended for the situation in which they are used.

In regard to some other parts of the brickwork, it should also be observed, that, owing to the crection of the brickwork, it should also be observed, that, owing to the crection of the brickwork, it should also be observed, that, owing to the crection of the brickwork, it should also be observed, that, owing to the crection of the brickwork, and, from secidental circumstances, disappointments were experienced in reference to a considerable number, on which account the structure sloudd be regarded rather as the pledge of future excellence in hollow brick construction than as its full accomplishment.

The glazed surface of the bricks used in the two upper-floor living-rooms and at the foot of the statences may, however, be referred to as a specimen of what can be accomplished by the skilful adaptation of fitting materials, and as highly creditable to their maker, Air Indigeway, of the Statiordshire Potteries. Specimens of glazed bricks of clay from Internally French plant also exhabitations of glazed bricks of clay from Internally French plant and the stational seed, as drying quicker and having a horder surface are the with Staffordshire tiles, except to the right-hand may first floor, which is of lava, by Oral and Armanie. The coping is no loveling planters are individually plaster. The floors, where not of Portand coment. The external string courses and internal commes are the patent bonded bricks set in Portland coment with the splayed side outwards.

The advantages of the bollow brickwork and its various applications,

outwards, the advantages of the hollow brickwork and its various applications, the advantages of the hollow brickwork and its various applications, tecinly when formed with a longitudinal bond, as adopted in the struction of these houses, are explained, in another printed paper, they have a seriously of the work and the properties and warmth, as well as economy of construction—the consistions which recommend them as a preventive of the evils which refron the absorption of moisture by common bricks and other porous

be dryness and warmth, as well as economy of construction—the considerations which recommend them as a preventive of the evils which result from the absorption of moisture by common bricks and other porous materials.

For agricultural buildings, and for inclosure, park, or fence walls, they are particularly adapted, as well as for the ordinary dwellings of the labouring classes, for schools, and for houses generally of moderate height, and with the usual weight of roofs and floors, rendering internal battening unnecessary. Their strength may be adapted to croumstances, and where necessary be rendered equal to that of solid bricks.

When used for partitions, or for roof and floor arches, they are fire-proof, deaden sound more effectually, and are considerably lighter than solid brickwork. As a lining to stone or fint walls, they supersede the necessity for battening, and the consequent risk of fire and dry rot is avoided. For cottage floors they are also well adapted.

The various forms of hollow bricks proposed, prior to that which has been patented by their inventor (litery) kloberts, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Architect to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes), are all, particularly in reference to external walls, more or less liable to the objection, that they either will not properly bond together, and form a substantial wall, or else that the headers and the vertical joints afford a medium for the transmission of damp from the extricrot the interior.

"By the form adopted in the patent hollow brickwork, a perfect bond, running longitudinally through the centre of the wall, is secured; all taking of floor-plates and other tumbers; whilst, by the parallel longitudinal exities, ample security for dryness is afforded, and great facility presented for ventiation, as well as for the convegance of artificial heat, and for the transmission of bell-wires, pipes, &c."

Ilis Itoyal Highness, who is Presedent of the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, could have devised

THE FOOD OF MAN.

ANIMAL GUESTANCES AND SUBSTANCES DERIVED FROM ANIMAL BODIES,

ANIMAL SUBSTANCES AND SUBSTANCES DERIVED FROM ANIMAL BUDSTANCES AND SUBSTANCES DERIVED FROM ANIMAL BODIES.

The three great physical wants of mas are Food, Clothing, and Habitation. We propose to consider what specimens of each are provided in the Great Exhibition. We begin with Food, as the most essential of the three. Considering that, for some thousand years, successive generations have had ample opportunity of testing the values of different kinds of food, it might be supposed, that, both in theory and practice, our knowledge of alimentary substances is more complete than that of any other subject. Yet the whole question, in a philosophio point of view, requires a high amount of knowledge, and is so recondite, that, even at the present time, it is very imperfectly understood. The researches of modern chemists and philosophers have clearly indicated that the operations of nature and the operations of man are conducted according to the same laws, and that man has only the power of discovering the principles of nature, and adapting them to his use. According to this view, organic beings, and even man himself, are mere elaborate contrivances, exhibiting the perfections of nature, but in no whit differing, in the laws under which they act, from the steam-engine, the battery, or the candle. From this cause, as organic beings are continually exhibiting force or capacity to change the arrangement of matter, it follows that, according to the universal law of nature, some other matter must be changed within their bodies, and hence, for that change, food is required. The human body falling within the class of warm-bodied animals, requires matter to be changed or enter into new attractions for the production of its natural warmth. It requires other matter to be changed within their bodies, and hence, for that change, food is required. The human body falling within the class of warm-bodied animals, requires matter to be changed or enter into new attractions for the production of hea and generation of force require the g

properties.

Although it is manifest that we must take care to supply food adequate to these purposes, yet, even by the advances of modern chemistry, we are not able to point out precisely the manner in which every kind of food acts; and hence we must group a mass of foods together according to their composition and such effects which experience has taught us of their action.

We save, in estimating the values of food, by their action instead of

to their composition and such effects which experience has taught us of their action.

But even in estimating the values of food by their action, instead of their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used to their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used to their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used to their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used to their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used to their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be used the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, it is altered to a same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, discovered in individual in whom mutton, the most wholesome and lightest of meats, invariably, under every form of disguise, acted as a poison, and produced diarrhor and disentence in a diarrhor and districts. The changes which take place in all organic bodies, including man plimself, take place in full mixture. The digested food is absorbed by the term of the changes of the body which produce the forces occur also in materials in a state of clutten; and, lastly, the exerction of the changed materials in a state of through the produce of the composition, and the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, and the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, and the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, and the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, and the same person, and produced district of the changed materials in a state of a constant of the changed materials in a state of a constant of the changed materials in a state of a constant of the changed materials in a state of a constant of the changed materials of the changed materials and a constant of the changed mate

lawing effected a commenciation with the well. At one house surpy individual perished. The inhabitants of the other houses surplied from the
dividual perished. The inhabitants of the other houses supplied from the
dividual perished. The inhabitants of the other houses supplied from the
offer every person to examine the character of the water which he
or every person to examine the character of the water which he
employs.

Chemists have discovered, that, when water froezes, the ice, in the act
of solidification, squeezes out all other foreign matters, so really nothing
can be purer than the water from thawd lee. In London, where the
water supplied is but indifferent, and the springs are contaminated with
the cozings of animal matter, perhaps no better course can be
adopted, by those who are in a position in life to afford it, than,
to use that solid ice which has been recently imported, for not only
might it be employed to cool wine, and keep the ordinary provisions, but
when thawed, would form an excellent beverage. All astaicial contrivances for freezing water are, doubtless, not so economical in their
application as the simple mode of importing it from colder climates. At
the present day, ice may be made in the red-hot crucible; but the best
plan, which exists at the Crystall Palace, is that devised by Mr. Masters,
and by which we have seen very beautiful blocks of ice prepared. Next
to the purification of water by freezing, that by distillation demands attention. In London many persons have an apparatus which is attached to
their kitchen-ranges, and which is capable of giving a considerable quantity of a bright fluid. In this case some empyrementic oils are very apt to
come over with the water, and give it an unpleasant taste.

As far as the mechanical imparities of water are concerned, they my be
denies exhibited both by Mr. Stirring and Mr. Slack are said to have the
power of filtering very large quantities of water are considered by
chemists, even for their more delicate operations. At the Exhibit

perties of that fluid, is contributed by Mr. Presse. Milk being designed for the growth and nutrition of the infant, contains every material for that purpose, and hence is complete in itself, at any rate for the infant state.

Butter—the fatty portion of milk separated from it—is poorly represented at the Exhibition; nevertheless, the Americans have contributed tubs of this article of food. Butter, being composed only of hydrogen and carbon, is insufficient of itself to maintain the vital functions. The more important constituents of milk, which are separated from it and soldified into cheese, form a concentrated kind of food, which is so well adapted for keeping, so easy of transport, and yet with also well calculated to indicate skill in its manufacture, that we might reasonably expert that the Crystal Palace would have been inundated with examples. Strange to say, we have not some a single cheeser the Americans have certainly not contributed one, and at present we have not seen a single specimen over the whole Building; from which we may infer, at any rate, that their number, if any, is exceedingly few.

Next to milk, blood must be regarded as a material having all the constituents regulate for food. It is but little used in any country; even the Levitical laws ostrictly forbids its use, that its orders it to be thrown upon the ground. This is carried out to the present day by those who hold the Jewish fluith, and we can but think there is some medical reason for its not being used. To our mind, there is something revolting in the use of blood, and we should be very indisposed to try the blood bread of either the ox, cow, call, lamb, or sheep, all of which are exhibited by Mr. Bocchiere. Amongst these articles of food, and placed in the section for food, are specimens of the preserved blood of healthy men and healthy women, for the excellence of which, as articles of diet, we must rely upon the statements of such cannibals as shall come over to winces the Exhibition. These hast specimens of hence pleasing cr

some parts of the world animals are alone kept for their ekin or fat, the menty, or nutritious part, being useless for any purpose. We are told that the large navy contracts for these preserved meats are taken by persons who procure the substances from foreign countries, and thus are enabled to supply them at a very moderate price. We see no reason

persons who promise the substances from foreign countriers, and thus are maded to sengity them as a very moderate price. We see no reason use of our industrial clausers, and alread wholl not be imported for the control of the buckles of understand the inner of court, who keep a supply by them to use when required. This investion will doubtless, by degrees, amply to the buckless of understand the inner of the control of the buckless of the court of the control of the

ROME.-MOSAICS.

ROME.—MOSAICS.

The small space set apart for Rome, in the grand arena of the peaceful competition of all nations in the arts of civilisation, and the comparative panelty of the articles of display, contrast strongly with the mighty memories which the name of Rome is so calculated to inspire. In that narrow compartment, or its contents, we see little to recal the limitless dominion and sculptural glories of the Imperial epoch, or the exuberant genius and grand results of the era of the Revival, with their enduring fame and wide-spread influence. In the Rome of the "Crystal Palace" we cannot have those monuments of art, those relies of antiquity, which throw such a charm around the "Eternal City" itself, and which, if they cannot conceal, at all events modify the criticism of that drooping of material civilisation which seems to manifest itself in the outward aspect of things there; and hence, in this "representative Rome," a feeling somewhat akin to disappointment arises, on first entering to view her array of objects of ornamental art. This sentiment, however, quickly yields to admiration on closer inspection. The want of that crowded profusion of display which more properous nations present, is compensated for by the beauty and unique character of the predominating features of the collection—the mosaies and the cameos.

tion. The want of that crowded profusion of display which more properous nations present, is compensated for by the beauty and unique character of the predominating features of the collection—the mossics and the cameos.

Amongst the mossics there is a table by the Cavaliere Barberi, on which the Bay of Naples, the Bay of Genoa, the Coliseum at Rome, St. Peter's, and other celebrated views, are represented with the truth of perspective, the rich tone of colour, the accuracy of delineation, and the perfect inish to be found only in the most exquisite ministure oil paintings; and the spectator may perhaps require to easily himself by microscopic examination that the work of art before him is not the production of pencil and pigments, but of some things widely different.

There is enother mossio to which we would also direct attention, if it is not invidious to particularise where all are excellent of their kind; but we mention it, partly because it is a copy of a che'd accurre of I tallian ast—Guercino's "John the Baptist"—and partly because it has been produced in the great parent school of Roman mosale art, the studio of the Yatican. It is the work of Signor Raffaelle Castellini.

The messic-work of which these pictures are specimens is of comparatively modern invention, and is usually composed of tesserve or tables of opaque glass, of different colours. The mossics of the ancients consisted of party-coloured marbles, stones, or tiles, and were applied generally to the formation of tesselated payements; with the style and character of which, the ruins of Pompeii, and various relics of the Romans in Great Britain, France, and other countries of Europe, have made the moderns well acquainted. Those inlaid payements usually consisted of compartments, containing some subject or device depicted in the centre, and encircled by borders, in red, black, and white. Walls were also decorated in this way. And when, with the loss of power and wealth, luxury and the artic began to decline in Rome and italy, the Byzantines and

epoch is derived.

The Moors, both of Spain and Africa, were also great adepts in mosaic decoration; but there was this characteristic difference between the Moorlsh and other kinds of mosaic, that in the designs of the former no human or animal form was represented, the law of the Khoran, adopted from the Bible—"thou shalt make to thyself no image"—being strictly observed to the letter; and the embellishment was confined to intricate geometrical patterns, displaying infinite variety of combination and configuration. Foliage and scroll-work were also not uncommon amongst the patterns depicted.

This ancient mosaic, whether Byzantine, Italian, or Moorish, however, never aimed at perfect pictorial effect, exhibiting no attempt at perspective, shading, colouring of many lints and tones, and the various other constituents of a picture, like the mosaics of modern times. They were rude designs of hard outline, with the junctions of the tesserse conspicuous, as in any other marble pavement—a species of parqueterie, as it were, in marble.

where road designs of hard outline, with the junctions of the tesserae conspicuous, as in any other marble pavement—a species of parqueterie, as it were, in marble.

Mosaro Pictures, such as those in the Exhibition, may be said to date their origin from a period little earlier than the year 1890, about which time copies of the paintings of the great Italian masters began to be made in mosaic. But there are other instances to show, that long prior to that period attempts at finished pictorial effect in mosaic were made, as may be seen in the mosaic over the Porta Santa, in the mave of St. Peter's, at Rome, which is a fac-simile, by Arpino, of an ancient mosaic other of the test of the prior of the preter holding the Bible and the keys of heaven in his hands. The tesserae are large and rough, and the rudeness of the original work is intentionally preserved in the copy. It is a picture, however; and, as evidence that pictorial representations in mosaic of a character similar to those of modern times, were attempted in Italy long prior to the stimulus given to the art by the decoration of St. Peters, where mosaic embelliament of the very highest order is so predominant, it is of great value; besides showing, by contrast, the great progress of improvement in the art from those early times to the present.

Mosaic pictures are usually fac-similes or exact copies of original paintings, in oil or freeze, and their highest excellence only aims at imitating, with the greatest truth and accuracy of the copyists skill, the pictorial effects of the original. The result, therefore, would be very inadequate in proportion to the great cost and immense labour of the roaduction, if it were not for its durable nature.

Once finished, no length of time, no excess of heat or darw, cen injure or make the colours fade; the picture can only perish with the production of the mosaic structure. Hence, it is of the utmest value as a medium for preserving copies of the great chefs downer of gening, which, being depicted on the perishelial m

annot be conveyed by an engraving. It is in this sense that mossiles re truly valuable.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF MOSAIG PICTURES is a most elaborate and temporary that the construction of the property of the construction, requiring the utmost nicety of work and panntaking still. The fessers of which the work is composed are small squares or ollours pieces of opaque glass, of every variety of hue and of different timts and shades, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000 in number. In the union of the arrists specimen pieces of all those various colours and timts replaced under a full light in frames, ascorted and arranged on the role gradually ascending scale of sluder, from the deep peat to the lightest, such having a particular number attached to it, which corresponds with senumber of a drawer in the reproductives in which the mosaic material is kept. The artist, by this simple arrangement, can at once procure eminautest variety of that of any colour which he may require, his madera hermada is as follows — A mosaic table is to be formed. He takes a lable feasition, the surface of which is divided into square sections by lithe tetal partations, for the purpose of holding securely the cement in which tetal partations, for the purpose of holding securely the cement in which

the mosaic is embedded. This cement is of a most adhesive charactor, and is composed of lime and a concrete volcanic stone, reduced to powder, which has the property of atteining the very utmost hardness and durability when in contact with water, and hence is especially fitted to be an ingredient in a cement required to be of a very lasting character. This stone is usually known in Italy by the name of peperino, from pepe lapered in the grey granulated colour of which it very much resembles in appearance. This powdered peperino and lime, when combined with linesed oil, and the compound made to a proper consistence, constitutes a cement having all the qualities needed for mosalc-work. The artist, with the patinting which is to be copied placed before him in a suitable light, spreads the cement over a small portion of the iron slab in sufficient thickness to cover the square compartments on its surface by an inch or two. He then inserts the mosaic testers or glass cubes in the cement, having first, by means of a foot-latthe, with wheels of different kinds attached, shaped each piece to the exact form requisite for the delineation of the particular fraction of the original planting which he is at the moment copying. The mosaic picture is thus wrought piece-meal as it were, with the most patient and elaborate skill, each different gradation of tint being effected by a separate piece of the mosaic material. The surface, when completed, presents a dult, rough, and jagged appearance very unlike that which the final operation of polishing communicates to it. This polishing, which brings out the beauty of the work in such perfection, is effected in the same ordinary manner in which mathols slabs are polished, vib, which brings out the beauty of the work in such perfection, is effected in the same ordinary manner in which mathols slab are polished, vib, by the friction of a heavy stone moved backwards and forwards either by the hand or by machinery.

In the formation of mosaics of a large size, such as these magnificent

perpersion is found to answer all the purposes required, the natural incumulations and roughness of the surface presenting an effective grasp for the coment.

Although the Studio de Mosaici in the Vatican, which is maintained at great expense by the Papal Government, chiefly for the purpose of decorating churches with mosaic copies of the masterpieces of Italian art, must be regarded as the great parent school, which has developed to its present state of perfection the art and mysterry of mosaic painting, there are, nevertheless, private establishments which produce works of great beauty for the decoration of masions and palatial residence, and these the mosaics in the Exhibition are beautiful specimens. Besides those already referred to, there are two handsome tables by Signor Boschett, and others by Luigi and Domenico Moglia, presenting views of the Roman Forum, the Colosseum, the temples of Tastum, &c., which will well repay close inspection, and are very admirable, works. Although the table above referred to, by the Chevalier Basteri—a name of European celebrity—is a most exquisite specimen, and well worthy of his fame, it is very much to be regretted that he has not been allowed to exhibit to the admiring eyes of all nations in the Crystal Paiace a chif decorate which he has just completed for the Emperor of Russia, and which he is obliged to transmit immediately to St. Petersburg; viz. 4 large octagonal pavement, containing twenty-eight figures, the central piece being a colossal head of Medusa, and the whole being surrounded by a border of fruits and flowers. The design is surpass another to a greater degree than that to which Barberi's copy excels the original in drawing, colouring, and style of execution generally. He was aided in his work by his Russan pupils, who have been placed in his studio by the Coar for the purpose of learning the art of mosaic decoration, with a view to founding a celocol mosaic at St. Peterburg.

or mosaic decoration, with a view to founding a school of mosaic at St.

The improvements in the mechanical parts of the operation of mosaic painting which have been introduced by Barberi are so great, that a work which would require upwards of four years for its completion in the Vatican studio, is executed by him in less than a year and a half. A remarkable instance of this celerity of operation was recently manifested at his studio, where a copy in mosaic of the St. Nicholas in the church of St. Peter, which had been ordered by the Emperor of Russia, was made in something less than two years, although a similar work at the Vatican occupied from four to five years.

The pavement above referred to took three years and a half in its execution. But these are works on a grand scale, to which the mosaice in the Exhibition only bear the relation of miniatures to full-length paintings. The latter, however, are well encoulated to impress on a mind hitherto unacquainted with mosaic works, a correct idea of this peculiar and beautiful branch of art.

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

The produce of the little constitutional kingdom of Belgium lies next to France, occupying the bays on both sides, and a slice of the northern galleries of the Eastern Nave. It includes specimens of almost every branch of industrial occupation: agriculture, commerce, manufactures, mining, and fine arts, in many subdivisions, are all represented in a very creditable manner. Belgium, under different names, has contrived to maintain a manufacturing and agricultural position for more than four hundred years, in spite of wars of which it has been the battle-field, of revolutions, of parcellings of territory, and changes of government, until, twenty-one years ago, at a fearful sacrifice of material wealth, it settled down as an independent state under a limited Monarchy.

Even in the time of the Romans, the Flemish cities were celebrated for their woollen cloths. In the time of Charlemagne, Liege largely manufactured both woollens and linens; therefore, the flax cultivation, which forms so important a part of Belgian agriculture, must have been extensively carried on at that period. In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain, and Ghent employed an immense population in woollen manufactures: eShent allone had upwards of thirty thousand looms; the weavers of that city once mustered 16,000 men in arma under the banners of their trades. Thread lace originated in Flanders, at Machlin and Brussels, where it is still an important branch of commerce, and the capture of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, in 1785, ruined great silk manufactures; although Antwerp black silk is still famous, and drove a number of artisans to Eugland, by whom our own manufactures over greatly improved. Finaders suffered grievously under the persecutions of its Spanish masters; under the wars of Marlborough and Louis XIV. and XV.; the wars of the French Revolution, which ended in incorporating what is now called Belgium with France; the wars of Napoleon, which ended in taking it from France to add to Holland, and

examining.

The arrangement which renders France and Beigium next-door neighbours here, as they are when at home, suggests a question which the Munisters of Commerce would be rather puzzled, we think, to answer Between France and Beigium there is a war of custom houses and an interchange of smugglers, chiefly in the shape of large dogs, which carry Belgian tobacco and Ince into France, and bring back French silk or some such article. Every French doundure is provided with a thick volume of instructions on the art of stopping, selzing, detecting, poisoning

and shooting Belgian smuggler dogs. Nevertheless, day and night, especially at night, large packs of contraband hounds, heavily laden, rush past the bewildered officers.

Now, when Belgian was part of the Franch empire, its manufactures, its coal, its cattle, its corn were all freely administed into France; nothing was staced, nothing was prohibited; since the disjunction everything that is not taxed is prohibited, and yet the line of division between the wo countries is purely inacquary, and the people who, under Napoleon, were free to interchange their goods, must have had just the same wants the day after the custom-house division made it unlawful as the day before. Why, then, was interchange useful before Napoleon's last campaign, and banchi after his dethromement?

But to begin our walk. We will first enter the southern bay. There we find a varied display of textiles of every kind, which seem very little visited by the curious crowd, although, no doubt, our manufacturers in the same line will give them a close examination. There we find the chasp mixed fabrics of woolen and cotton, the fine kersymerse in which the Belgians can undersell our Gloucestershire and West of England men, also capital stout canvass and damask linen from districts of Flunders which grew flax and weaved linen long before Belfast was founded printed which grew flax and weaved linen long before Belfast was founded printed silk handkerchiefs in praise of which nothing can be said, and woollen slawled reversely and the state of the hard state of the said and woollen and mixed woollen is to be feund, including a lot of coloured launels. The outside of the bay facing the Nave is adorned by a mirror in glit frame of allegorical figures very beautifully carved. The sides of the next section by the stairs leading to the gallery are hung with carpets from the Royal Belgian manufactory of Tournai, which, like the French Gobelins and Beautosis monafactories, is carried on with Government money, as a school for rule-purpose of improving native t

of the state: and in France, unless you happen to be a supporter of the Government for the time being, you have no chance of obtaining leave to work it; when leave is granted, it is subject to a royalty to the Government.

In Belgium, the Government compels coal-owners to construct ladders by stages for the miners, men and women, to secend and descend, instead of using a perpendicular shaft, with an arrangement of chains and pullies. The Belgian Government will not permit the lives of its subjects to be risked on the soundness of a rope or chain. The result is, that Belgian miners, carrying coal on their backs up a thousand steps of a set of ladders or stages, are never killed, though strains and ruptures are every-day occurrences. We prefer our system, with a little more care.

Crossing the Grand Avenue, we find the northern Belgian bay, flanked by two carriages, which do very great credit to the coachmaker from Brussels. It is well known that the aversion with which our aristorcay looked upon the project of an exhibition, was communicated to the coachmakers, and the first in that line have searcely sent anything; they are resping bitter fruits of their folly now. We do not heistate to say, that the Belgian phasiton in cane-painted morone is one of the pretitest and best finished in the Palace. The French exhibit a few carriages, close at hand, which are all very bad in form and finish.

Furniture follows the carriages. We can especially call attention to a sofa and chairs, gracefully carved in walnut, and covered with green velvet. In the opposite bey are two cabinets in oak, of great merit, especially one of a grave, ecclesiastical character, ornamented with figures of angels. Some pisances and boxes made from Spa wood, which has acquired a slaty feruginous colour from the Spa waters, would form a good contrast with furniture of birdeyer make from the analystate of stemenrical states of the present of the feet to the shelves. On side of the room are a few philosophical instruments, and toy elowing that "you

seeded by another dignitary, but Thomas aBecket remains; although, for some reason or other, all three of these lay figures have been provided



with white gloves, instead of the purple gloves of the bishop and the bright scarlet of the Cardinal. While examining the embroidery of these robes, which the maker warrants to wear a hundred years and then clean, we found ourselves aide by side with two gentlemen actually wearing the one scarlet, and the other purple glores—such are the strange coincidences of the Exhibition I I was Cardinal Wiseman and one of his Bishops examining the costume of Thomas Mecket.

In the aams galleries will be found a case of medals, cameos, bronzes, a whield, dagger, and other ornaments richly chased in iron, all displaying very considerable tasts and executive skill, and maintaining the character in the fine arts which Belgium has deserved by the statuary exhibited, and already noticed in the ILJUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

To own the truth, neither statuary, nor lay figures of archishops, nor the large display of Roman Catholio works, nor anything connected with art, science, or literature, creates half the sensation among the ladies, that is excited by the specimens of lace from Brussels, Mechlin, and the other districts where this fragile manufacture has for centuries been carried on. Exclamations of rapture and envy burst forth as female fears.

squeeze in front of robes, flounces, vells, collars, parasols, and every conceivable article of dress fashioned in thread lace of the most elegant patterns, and hung upon wax figures of fashionable and the word way for the word of the control of the word of the control of the Exhibition, the catalogue is of no more use than so much cheesemongers paper.

THE CEYLON COURT.

THE CEYLON COURT.

THE little Ceylon Court possesses few attractions to compete with those put forth by Hindostan; yet its contents are not without interest, whilst some of them show advances in decorative art highly creditable to the Cingaless. Of mineral productions we find a variety of specimens, in iron, tin, mangance, and plumbago; the ruby, also, with the beautiful earthy substances, zivern, chryso-beryl, and tourmaline. Of vegetable productions we find numerous samples—coffee, cinnamon,

tobacco, &c., accompanied by a model of a coffee store and drying plantation. Of other natural products exhibited, we may mention numerous gams and oils, specimens of ivory, buffalo and deer horns, tortoiseshell, and a great variety of woods.

In manufactured products and agricultural tools, there are gold and silver ornaments, lace cotton fabrics, and cordage, all of which are interesting and creditable in their way. There are also some models of carriages, palanquins, and temples, well worthy of inspection. But the chief art in which the Cingalese appear to excel is that of inlaying in wood, of which there are here several samples: one, an ebony table, inlaid with fifty different Cingalese woods, &c., and exhibited by Mr. J. Kitchin, appears in our Illustration.

The Ceylon Court is situated a little west of the Indian Court (northern), and immediately between the compartments allotted to Malta, Jersey, and Guernsey.





THE EAST INDIAN COURTS.

THE EAST INDIAN COURTS.

THE East Indian Courts are situated on either side of the Western Nave, at its point of junction with the Transept, on one side of which, also, they occupy a considerable space. Their contents are rich and varied, and are interesting in the highest degree, as illustrative of the natural resources of a large territory—resources which, except for articles of show and luxury, have as yet experienced a very slight degree of development. The first compartment, and great part of the second on the south side, are filled with wexpons of war, suits of armour, &c., of native make, tastefully arranged; amongst which, a brass gun, with a tiger's mouth, is a formidable and conspicuous object. Amongst these more barbarous appliances of assault and defence, are models of European guns, &c., at present in use, so that every stage of progress in the arts of war is faithfully represented. In the next compartment we come to some products in muclins, richly embroidered, a very old established branch of manufacture with the nations of the East.



THE EAST INDIAN COURT.-SOUTH SIDE.-FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY CLAUDET.

ry elegant in form and of highly finished workmanship

COSTUME AS PORTRAYED AT THE EXHIBITION.

(FIRST NOTICE.)
THE second of man's essential wants is clothing. Having in a previous article touched upon his food in one of its most important departments we proceed to consider the Exhibition under its second aspect. Suppose a crowd could be collected, every man and every woman a specimen of we proceed to consider the Exhibition under its second aspect. Suppose a crowd could be collected, every man and every woman aspecimen of some distinct national costume worn by some distinct comitry or race, or by the same country or race at two distinct periods, how wast would be the multitude, and what a perfect confusion—not of tongues, but of billowing—would they exhibit I Suppose, further, we include a philosopher, hitherto unacquainted with our race, with a passing glimpse of the mottey multitude, would he, by any possibility, arrive at the conclusion that we were all creatures of the same species? Would he rank the robed Oriental with the jackeded sailor, the Indian in his war-paint with the powdered Marquis of the old right, the Chinaman in his sik with the consider in his steel, the ancient Britton in his woad, with the modern Britton in his trousers? Eurely he would see less difference between a lion and a tiger (veritable fero sadure), than between a lion with a conder kids in a cab, and a tiger with tops and buckskins swinging I will be a supposed of the mogen age and his black-coated and black-hated predecessor of the present day or or would an armadillo, with its ecales, or a porcupino with its quills, differ, in any more decided respect, from a rabbit or a lamb, than an old feudal boron, all mail, chain, or plate, in complete panoply of iron,

Carving the meal with gloves of steel,

Carving the meal with gloves of steel, And drinking the wine through the helmet barred.

culd the brute animals in question appear to differ more from each or than the human animal described from a peaceable quaker of present day wending his way from Clapham-rise to a meeting of Yence Society F

ent day wending its way role companies to a secondary of social ty?

so Social ty?

so Exhibition would have assembled so extraordinary a museum, to have been expected. All the costumes in the world would edit fuller than a thriving tailors shop. We could not have for gabardines, doublets, cloaks, kilts, shirts of mail, is, and wrap-rascals, not forgetting the more outlandish from more outlandish parts and more renowned times; and wrap-rascals, not forgetting the more outlandish from more outlandish parts and more renowned times; the world show which skins from the parties of many column from the south, obes from the prairies, and fleeces from the steppes; the berhe East, and the palectes of the West; the toga of old Rome, tousers of Old England—such a thorough exhibition of "Ole could not look to have; but, for all that, the articles of foreign

ints to the manufacturers of coarse stuffs at home. The patterns of the edge-ornaments of some of the blanket and cloak-pieces in Tunis file deserve the attention of students of design. The notions are coarse armony of colour are never wantins. One pattern repeated in several ieces of very coarse cloth, almost like woollen canvass, put us greatly a mind of a common disposition of straight-lined ornament to be seen pon Grecian friezes and cornices; not, of course, that the patterns were fentical, but the same principle and spirit had evidently inspired the sading and pervading idea. Amongst these Moorish mementos, we are numerous specimens of the pure Arabio dress, almost always constitus of especial straight of the pure Arabio dress, almost always constitus of spot seen of flowing white. The bernous, or white mantle ith a hood, was probably in use in the desert before the founding of the Yramids. Every one who remembers Horace Vernet's Bedouin pictures will recall the picturesque effect of the fluttering masses of white rapery wreathed around and falling from the swartby faces, and barre inewy arms of the children of Ishmael. In some parts of Arabia, the ernous, we believe, gives place to the haick, in which, instead of the cure white, the striped arrangement already alluded to is introduced, he colours generally white and red. So far the dresses of the lower lasses in the East seem to be coarse enough, but by no means uncountrable, and evidently well suited to the climate, defending the wearre, to the Indian department, and proceeding as fareast as Illine sowarms, and the process of the seems of the land, by reference to the extensive collection of models of tooking craftsmen, that the dresses of the common people are infinitely owever, to the Indian department, and proceeding as fareast as Illine stan, we find, by reference to the extensive collection of models of corking craftsmen, that the dresses of the common people are infinitely owever, to the Indian department of a web, twisted round to obtain a many c

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

(SECOND NOTICE.)

We resume our remarks on the Pianofortes in the Great Exhibition, and shall direct our attention to some of the beautiful and coally instruments exhibited, of which we now give a more detailed account. We shall, however, offer no opinion of their comparative merits, either of tone or mechanical construction (simply noticing that which is new or curious), as each leading manufacturer has his peculiar variety of the former, and for the latter the widely spread reputation of the chief makers is a sufficient guarantee that their instruments are constructed on the best principles, (though there may be some triding differences of application particular to each.

ples, though there may be some trifling differences of application riticular to each.

We notice, first, from the prominent position they occupy, the two agenificent grand pianos in the Nave: the one in the English departure, by Messrs, Broadwood, is a gorgeous-looking instrument; the sides eshaped out and are of ebony, covered with a running ornament of roll-work and figures, carved in relief and gilt; the top and front is aborately initial with satin-wood, and the legs are of ebony carved and it en suite, sitogether presenting a rich and imposing appearance, he grand of Forard on the foreign side, is a very chaste and beautiful sectimen of the French style of ornamental cabinet-work. It is of tilp-wood banded with panels of elegant design, richly inlaid with gold, liver, and tortoiseshell, with ormoulu mouldings, while the instrument is apported by well-executed figures in gilt metal, springing from a state

wood banded with panels of elegant design, richly inlaid with gold, and tortoisehell, with ormoulu mouldings, while the instrument is vited by well-executed figures in gilt metal, springing from a stand e same wood. As a piece of elegant musical furniture it is perfect sign and execution. It is the gallery, Class 10, we find Mr. num sends a piecolo in walnut, and an Albion grand. We may re, en passent, that it is to this gentleman we are indebted for the introduction of the piecolo or small uprigit pianforte, which, from its billy to being produced cheaply, has had considerable influence in oting our manufacture of pianos, and, indeed, extending a known and taste for music. Messra, Broadwood's three grands are beauward and the produced when he and of that quiet and elegant of the constants. inacee, of presses, senious and B tringe, is a rover adaptation class of ornament, and is exceedingly showy. The instrument i Dimoline, of Bristol. Mr. Hopkmson (No. 800) exhibits a gran forte, to which is applied his repetition action recently patented.

erfect.

n relation to pianofortes at the Exwhich the pianoforte was first inFlorence, or at any rate the first
me from Rome), does not conhave pianos from St. Fetersburgh
ion Italy gave birth to has been
the more vigorous industry of other

ORGANS.

The Organ has been called, not inaptly, the King of Instruments. All other in-froments are made; the organ is built, and its girantic bulk is attended with corresponding power. In the grave and solemn rites of the Frotestant worship, the organ is the only instrument deemed worthy to accompany the prayers and thankeyivings of the faithful; and the effect of its sublime harmonies, in deepening our feelings of religious are not were read to the faithful; and the effect of its sublime harmonies, in deepening our feelings of religious and we eneration, has been felt by every one. Constituting a branch of indicate the property of the planting of the property of the planting of the property of the planting of the property of the great and well-thy while its powers are so limited in variety, that, even in great houses, the plantortal is much more available for almost every musical purpose. The organ, therefore, is confined almost exclusively to churches and other places of religious worship; being, moreover, very costly, and almost as durable as the edifice in which it is erected, the demand for this noblest of instruments is supplied by a comparatively smal number of manufacturers.

The organ is a very ancient instrument. The principle of its construction, notwithstanding the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic planting the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic planting the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic planting the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic planting the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic mechanism and the property of the planting the complexity of the modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither

imagine the giant's pipe, with its hundred reeds, and its sounds roarings of the blast, to have been the most primitive form of the It remained to substitute wood or metal for reeds, to blow into sby means of bellows, and to open and shut them by keys; and trument became, in its general features, nearly what it is at

The principal organs in the Exhibition are of London manufacture, There is one, by Mr. Willis, of enormous—we believe, unprecedented—magnitude. It has 77 stops, and 4474 pipes; the greatest pipe being of 32 feet, and giving the lowest note known in music—the C, which is two octaves lower than the note given by the fourth string of the violonce.lo. It has three rows of keys—the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell; besides pedale extending to two octaves and a half. This mon-

swell; besides pedals extending to two occaves and a rimater instrument, though erected in the place assigned to it, is still in an unfinished state.

Mr. Hill, one of the most eminent of our organ-builders, has a great and noble church organ, containing 15 stops, with a corresponding number of pipes, two rows of keys, and pedals. It displays several important improvements in mechanism, which have been made by Mr. Hill. One of these is a contrivance for the important purpose of lightening the touch of the instrument, so as to make the pipes instantly "speak" by a moderate pressure of the finger. We could not easily make the mechanical means of accomplishing this object intelligible in a notice of this kind; but the effect is that this great instrument is almost as easily played upon as a grand pianoforte, and the most rapid passages are rendered clear and articulate. There is also an ingenious contrivance to enable the performer to change the stops without the noise and interruption to his playing that generally attend this operation. In organization many of the finest effects are produced by constantly changing the stops, and throwing them into new and varaed combinations; and, therefore, the means of making these changes easily and promptly is of the utmost value to the organist.

Messrs. Gray and Davison, also organ-builders of much eminence, have a church organ of great magnitude, consisting of 39 stops, with three rows of keys, and two octaves and a half of pedals. Its external aspect is grand and beautiful, the case being of carved oak, and the front pipes richly ornamented.

front pipes richly ornamented.

The remainder of the English organs are chamber instruments; intended, that is to say, for private dwelling-houses, but requiring large and lolty rooms. These are manufactured chiefly by Mesars. Walker, Bishop, and Holdich. There is also what is called an "enharmonic organ," intended to illustrate Colonel Thompson's system of "perfect intonation," by producing those minute divisions of the scale which are necessary in order to play perfectly in tune in all the different keys. This same "perfect intonation" is a thing which has often engaged the attention of speculative men; volumes have been written upon it, bristling with algebraical formule, geometrical diagrams, and arithmetical calculations; and Colonel Thompson has only attempted what has been attempted by many before him. But every practical musicians, the circle, and, supposing it practicable, without value.

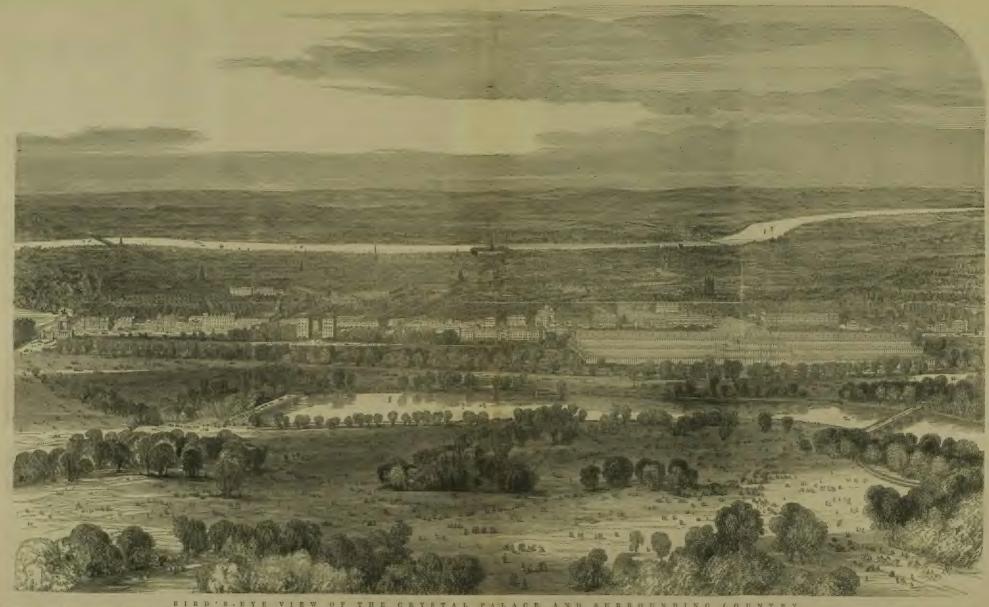
There is only one German organ, built by M. Schulze, of Rudolstadt. It is an excellent church organ, of moderate size, having 16 stops, two rows of keys, and pedals. France, too, has only sent one organ, the work of M. Ducroquet, of Paris. It has 20 stops, two rows of keys, and pedals. France, too, has only sent one organ, the work of M. Ducroquet, of Paris. It has 20 stops, two rows of keys, and pedals, and is a very admirable specimen of French manufacture.

THE NATIVE METALS AND METALIFEROUS ORES.

THE NATIVE METALS AND METALIFEROUS ORES.

Many remarkable and highly interesting specimens of this kind are shown in various parts of the Building, which may be referred to with advantage, as giving valuable information to those desirous of acquaring it on a very important subject. We propose to detail a few of these, with such information as may render them more useful.

One of the first of such specimens that will attract notice is the noble pebble of pure Gollon, from California, exhibited in the South-west Gallery, near the gems of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and amongst various articles of jewellery and plate. This block, weighing above 18 lb. and worth nearly 2800, will surprise at first by its apparent smallness; but it must be remembered that gold is one of the heaviest substances known, weighing nearly twice as much as a common pebble exactly identical in form. Gold, till within the last few years, was obtained almost entirely from Siberia and Brazil, although Africa, the East Indian islands, and even some parts of Europe yielded certain supplies. No metal is, in fact, more widely diffused through the earth than this, which its so highly prized and often thought so scarce but the quantity of a material is not necessarily considering with its wide diffusion; and while there are, perhaps, very few known districts throughout the earth in which gold might not be found by seeking, yet, in most cases, the search would be so costly, that the material, when obtained, would not at all repay the trouble of getting. Sill, large quantites have been introduced into Europe annually for a long time past, and it is a great proof of the wide use of the metal that its riche has not yet been affected by all the additions that have been made. The average annual supply for some years before the discovery of the Californian mines and washings was about \$6,000 lb. avoid-pos, the value being about five millions striling. This is now, perhaps, doubled; but hitherto the demand has fully kept pace with the supply. Besides the larg



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Lars artistic Illustration not only shows the whole of the Crystal Palace, but

as its beautiful lecation more completely than any view which has hitherethe

on.

at present, and admirably

n. Most of the zinc of comled calamine (carbonate of
Silesia, but also found ex-

bismuth, but chiefly the nitrate, are used in dying and cancer K. N. I like bismuth and nickel, is not used alone as a metal, alvery abundantly distributed and easily obtained in the metallic state, ood epecimens of the different conditions of antimony ore (sulphuret) inferrent localities, and metallic antimony, will be found exhibited Hallett in Class I (No. 481), and some of these show theorysform in which the surface may be obtained. The ore of antimony ten of an endicine and dying. The metal itself is employed in alloys, some of which we have already referred too. Among policutions not mentioned is that of antimony and lead to produce resubstance than lead, used in engraving music. The admixtures mony with other metals are usually more brittle than the metals

very abundantly distributed with the though extensively used in the arts and oyed directly in the metallic state. In as frequently present in small propor-dient in common shot, the lead running

tals rarely or never seen in the rable importance in the arts epigments. Uranium, and its son, in his case already alluded are exhibited by one or two North American colonies and Iron and Steel Company, near showing the colours obtained

ot used at all in the metallic state, but coasionally, chiefly in dying and calico ffram (tungstate of iron) from tin, with Cornwall, is a troublesome and tedious series of specimens exhibited by Mr.

WOOLLEN AND MIXED FABRICS.

WOOLLEN AND MIXED FABRICS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In resuming our notice of the important and extensive contributions classified under the above heads, we cannot do better than commence with the products of the West of England, a district so long famous for the manufacture of those fabrics in which it was the pride and delight of all well-to-do people in days gone by to attire themselves; broad cloth being such a distinctive feature in contradistinction to fustian, that the wearing of the one or the other has grown into a sort of proverbial type of the social position of the wearer. The cheap cloths of Yorkshire have broken down this distinction as a fact, but it still remains in theory as a line of demarcation, which, in spite of all the efforts of ultra-exclusiveness, the advancing spirit of the age is fast rubbing out; nor will the Great Exhibition be one of the least of those causes by which his equalising effect will be realized—not, however, an equality produced by the lowering of the few to the level of the many, but rather by a lifting up of the many towards the level of the few. "Broad clother rub against "fustant jackets;" and the generosity of the former in providing the means for the display of the ingenuity and industry of the latter, will, we trust, be well understood and acknowledged, to the end thateach may benefit out of the superabundant wealth of the one, and energy of the other.

In those portions of the woollen products of the United to Kinedom.

may benefit out of the superabundant wealth of the one, and energy of the other. In those portions of the woollen products of the United to Kingdom which we are about to call attention, we have the two great extremes of the very finest products of skill, taste, and ingenuity—the result of the experience and traditionary skill of several generations of manufacturers, on the one kand, and the rude and unsophisticated manufacture of an englected population on the other; in short, we have to examine West of England broad cloths, by the best makers in Britain, aided by all that modern chemical and mechanical science can do for the perfection of these manufactures; and the Irish friezes of the widow Murphy, of Ballysmulton, who, with the assistance of her family, shears her own sheep, dyes and spins her own yarn, and weaves her own cloth, sending it forth to the World's Fair as an example [of a primitive manufacturer, but possessing many features of interest to the thoughtful observer, or the earnest advocate of national industry wherever it may be found, er in whatever form it may come.

or the earnest advocate of mational industry wherever it may be found, or in whatever form it may come.

In parallel case with this come the coarse home-made products of the Highlands of Scotland, laying equal claim to attention in an economic point of view; and though having but a small and insignificant commercial relation to the productions of the manufacturing districts of the West of Scotland, yet of no small importance to the workers in mountain side "shanty," as affording employment at times when it is most

racter to the eye of many of the articles around, yet, in an industrial commercial point of view, it is of vast importance. There are also two rexhibitions from Lancashire, besides Messra. Kelsall and Bartlemore, so are Messra. J. Smith and Son, of Saddleworth, and Mr. J. Bam, of Rochdale. The latter exhibits some beautiful examples of fine of flamel, and the former fine and superfine specim ms, with sike, together with scarfs and shawls, for printing.

WELSH WOOLLENS.

WELSH WOOLLENS.

In connexion with the Welsh financis above quoted, it may be well to notice a series of examples of the primitive manufactures of the rural districts of Wales. These are contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, Ologiclly, and others; but, though interesting as specimens of a peculiar class of goods, and creditable to the industry of the workers and the enterprise of those who employ them, as examples of manufacture, it would be very unfair to compare them with the highly finished goods around. But, for interprity of make, they are equal, often superior, to their more showy-looking neighbours.

IRISH WOOLLENS.

heir more showy-looking neighbours.

IRISH WOOLLENS.

Kindred to the last-named goods are the Irish friezes, the manufacture of which has been so largely revived of late years; and, without seeking or give any undue prominence to the products of Irish industry in the peartment, it is but justice to those who have been seeking to employ a legrarded and down-trodden peasantry in the manufacture of a material thich appears to belong, as of right, to the emerald isle, to call attention to the varied and excellent quality of the goods displayed by the everal exhibitors. To Mr. Nicolis' friezes we have already alluded a connexion with his blankets, and the peculiar circumstances under thich Widow Murphy's specimens are produced have been also glanced it; but it is to those which come before us as representing the comercial aspect of the Irish woollen trade we now desire to allude. Mr. Richard Allen, of Sackville-street, Dublin, has done much for he promotion and improvement of this class of manufacture, and is an influsiastic supporter of every legitimate effort in the direction. He is he largest exhibitor, and certainly there are many points of excellence, yen as compared with goods of more pretension. In short, they are to once excellent and comfortable-looking articles, as also are the theep's grey and brown mixed friezes manufactured by Catherine Neili md Sons, of Tallaght, Dublin.

Mr. Luke Dillon, of Parliament-street, Dublin, exhibits rumswizzles, ande of undped foreign wool, and some excellent examples of the naive friezes. Messrs. Willnas, of Island-bridge, the present occupiers fit he works once so famous as the locality whence Messrs. Henry sent orth their admirable printed calicoes, muslins, and jacouets, also dishay specimens of the kind of industry now pursued there, and show a good assortment of super-friezes, military tartans, and woollen shawlarms.

In vestings, Mr. Macdona, of Dublin, shows a selection of excellent broideries, the taste displayed in which is chiefly owing to the Dublin chool of Design; which, in contra-distanction to the schools in clubin saces, with the exception of Baffast, appears to have been looked to by the manufacturers as a means of improvement in the very direction it as intended for—art as applied to manufactures.

MIXED FABRICS.

MIXED FABRICS.

Under this head it is proposed to finish our review of the department under consideration, with the exception of shawls, to which it is proposed to direct special attention in connexion with the magnificent display made by the East India Company, who are certainly entitled to the thanks of every student of design, and every manufacturer in Europe, for the lessons shorded by the wonderful specimens they have brought, at so much cost and trouble, to grace this gathering of the nations. We hope, then, to improve the opportunity thus afforded, and institute a comparison between that which our manufacturers attempt to do, and that which is done by the Eastern weavers in their primitive looms; and most certainly, a longer or more interminable game at "follow my leader" has never been played than is here shown to have been the case with regard to the very highest class of textile fabrics in which the manufacturing communities of Europe have been engaged for some sixty or eighty years. numerturing communities of Europe have been engaged for some sixty or cighty years. Our present purpose is chiefly with dress pieces; but, as there are two exhibitors of a distinct class of goods for furnitures, these are noticed first.

Ministry of a distinct class of goods for furnitures, these are noticed rest.

UTRECHT VELVETS.

Messrs. R. and T. Baughan, of Banbury, exhibit specimens of stamped litrecht velvets and livery plushes of a good character, as also printed anohair table-covers, and other articles in imitation of the Chinese. The clours are generally good as regards brilliancy, though not always will elected in point of artistic effect; but, as a whole, the display is a very reditable one. In the same department, but more exclusively devoted to the purposes of the upholsterer, is the exposition of Messrs. Bennett not Go., of Mannehester, and Newgate-street, City. This house has long tood well as the manufacturers of Utrecht velvets for decorative purses, carriage linings, &c., and the examples now shown sustain that eputation. The arrangement, too, of the whole is decorative and effect, except that the stamped and printed table-cover placed in the united as a foil to the brilliant colours around is in the worst possible usite, both as regards ornamentation and colour.

DARLINGTON.

There is but one exhibitor in the department of Mixed Fabrics from this town, but the examples displayed are very excellent of their kind. These are contributed by the well-known firm of Mesers. If. Pears and Co., and consist of Coburg cloths—in single and double twill, excellent in make, and very even in colour and texture. They also exhibit yarns of various qualities and numbers, spun from Saxony and Australian wool. The summer coatings, too, may be instanced as of excellent make, whilst the dye of the green and blue Coburgs is noticeable for brilliancy and clearness.

MANCHESTER.

wool. The summer coatings, too, may be instanced as of excellent males, whilst the dye of the green and blue Coburgs is noticeable for rilliancy and clearness.

MANCHESTER.

In mixed fabrics there are only two exhibitors from Manchester, and me of these is altogether misplaced, the goods being arranged with the tottons.

The contribution of Messrs. Kay, Richardson and Wro (186) is of a very excellent character, alike highly creditable to their taste and skill. It tonsists of a great variety of ching goods, in which the adaptation of lesign to material has been well cared for, and the combinations skill-lay made. These consist of silk, linen, cotton, and worsted, the warps being printed in a very super-or manner. Indeed, there are no imminar goods in the Exhibition, which at once combine so much novelty in mixture, together with a result so successful.

Messrs. H. Walmesley, of Failsworth, near Manchester (51, Class 11), whose contribution, as already mentioned, has been placed with cottons near to the Carringe Court, exhibits very admirable specimens of their class in power-loom mixtures for dress goods. The watered effects are refress that the production by means of steam power being a striking feature. This exhibitor also displays a singular effort in commemoration of the Exhibition, but it is to be regretted that the means and money expended thereon had not been better employed. The subject is a table-cover, the border of which represents a, procession of all nations bringing their offerings to the Great Exhibition, whilst in the centre is a perspective representation of the Schibition, whilst in the centre is a perspective representation of the Suiding, with sky and foreground 1 To the stageness of the control of the suiding, with sky and foreground 1 To the stageness of the control of the suiding, with sky and foreground 1 To the stageness of the suiding stage as a sum of money, probably \$2000, should have been expended in the extreme; and the support of the suiding that the case are and judgment, would ha

of consideration.

er contributors from Scotland, of this class of goods, are
Crombie and Co., of Aberdeen, who exhibit Scotch tweeds in
ualities, Messra. Byers and Son, of Langholm, and Messra.

shepherd tweeds, railwey plaids, and other articles, made from Sotoka and Australian wool. The trouserings of Messrs. J. and H. Brown and Co., of Etrick Mills, Selkink, are, lowever, the most varied and novel in mixtures and styles, and present many tasteful features, not commonly found in articles of this class. The same may be said of those of Messrs. Dickson and Laings, of Hawick.

IRISH POPLINS .- DUBLIN

IRISH POPLINS.—DUBLIN.

There are few contributions in the Exhibition which, as a whole, will strake the visitor more than the very admirable display of Irish taste and industry which the poplin manufacturers of Dublin have made on this great occasion; inasmuch as it is one of which they have every right to be proud, and which will do more to show that, with proper care and attention, a greater degree of development may be given to Irish manufactures than even some of the best and truest friends of that portion of the United Ringdom could have hoped for.

The increased estimation in which the class of goods here displayed has been held of late years, has given a great stimulus to the manufacture of, probably, the most elegant material for ladies' dresses which the skill and industry of modern times has produced; and the traditionary excellence of the productions of those descendants of the wind of the revocation of the editionary excellence of the products of those descendants of the wind of the editionary excellence of the products of the production of the editionary excellence of the products of the editionary excellence of the products of the editionary excellence of the products of the editionary excellence of the production of the editionary excellence of the production of the produ

broaded tabants of very excellent quality and generally good design. The plain cord, checked, and tartan popilis are also wortly of special notice.

Those manufactured by Mr. Edward Jones, of St. Andrew-street, Dablin, and exhibited by Mr. Richard Allen, are also of excellent make, though of less pretension in appearance. "The last," but by no means "the least." of this very sati-factory exposition of Irish skill is the display of Messra. W. Fry and Co., of Dublan, in slik familiure damasks of a superior class, together with poplins, plaid tartans, and conch laces. The slik furnitures are bold and effective in pattern, and generally well selected in design. As specimens of weaving and colour they are above the average. The broaded peplins, too, are elegant examples of their class. In coadi lace this house stands high, and the production here displayed prove that it deserves to do so.

In front of Messra. Fry's stall stands the Jacquard brocading machine, at which a waver is constantly at twork upon a tisne of more than ordinary richness of effect; and, as the loom is a very handsome one—the framework being of polished mahogany, and the monthings to match—it is generally surrounded by a crowd of visitors, anxious to see into the mysterics of its operations, though we fear they go away more puzzled than before, after looking at the maze of strings presented to view in the orderly disorder before them. Great credit is due to Messra. R. Atkinson and Co. for their spirit and energy in sending this foom and its intelligent worker to represent so important a branch of Irish industry. Having thus gone through the great group of woollen and mixed fabrics as located in the court and front of the Central Avenue, in order to finish the classified arrangement it is essential we should ascend to the South-west Transept Gallery, where the Norwich and London goods of this class are displayed, the whole being shown together in one large glass case in a series of compartments. Many of the articles within our present scope are th

Norwich has long been famous for its poplins, and there can be little doubt that the production of these fabries, both in that city and in Dublin, arose out of the experience and skill brought by those Irrotestant emigrants whom the evil policy of Louis XIV. drove into exile. The bombazins and crapes of Norwich, too, have been loug held in high reputs; and, latterly, shawls and spun silk goods have been added to the

means always achieved, even to the necessary degree of intelligibility, in this kind of fabric. The dye and finish of Messrs. Clabburn's goods are excellent.

Messrs. Edward Willett, nephew, and Co. (310) make a pleasing and satisfactory display of plain populins, brocades, and chinés; and Messrs. C. and F. Bolingbroke (311) exhibit plain and watered examples of an excellent character. One specimen, a brilliant blue, is particularly noticeable for its richness and clearness of thin. The specimens of black paramattas, a fabric for which Norwich is now noted, exhibited by Messrs. Middleton and Ainsworth (312), are capital examples of their class. These paramattas are a mixture composed of silk and worsted, the warp being of the former, and the west of the latter, and the fabric is a very favourite one. The large pattern brocaded poplins, exhibited by this house are not so satisfactory as the effort deserved to be. The effect is marred by the introduction of too much detail, and the contrasts of form and colour are not good. More simplicity of treatment would have succeeded better.

Messrs. E. and P. Hinde's (313) display of poplins is not in good taste. The bouquets are too heavy in form; but the beauty of the figured silk barreges compensates in some measure for this, insamuch as we have rarely seen a more delicate or elegant tissue—one, indeed, which would be suited to Titania herself, the effect is so transparent and fairy-like. As this is comparatively a new production, we may anticipate great improvements therein. Messrs. Evoker, Campion, and Co. (309) exhibit paramattas, str pes, and challs, which are elegant in effect, though very simple in design. The display of this house is chiefly in shawls, and arranged in another department.

Our notice of the British productions in woollens and mixed fabrics has extended to this length from the very excellent character of the exposition when examined in deta i; and it is quite impossible to understand this excellence except by careful and systematic examination, whe

THE PRINCE'S CACHMERES.

THE PRINCE'S CACHMERES.

This contribution of his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been an object of great interest to all interested in the woollen and worsted manufactures of this country, and not the less so because it indicates the ment practicality of the mind of the Royal contributor whose interest in the progress of industry never flags. The specimens of manufacture we are about to notice are urranged in a tasteful glass case, appropriately placed in the Central Avenue, in front of the department to which they belong, as a trophy of that class of articles. They consist of two shawls, two dress pieces, and a specimen of coarse woolen cloth

manufactured from the wool of the Cachmere goats kept by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Windsor Park; and the experiment has been made at his suggestion, and for him, by Messes. T. Gregory Brothers, of Shelf, near Halifax, and Messrs. John Haley and Son, of Bromley,

ar Leeds.

In the raw state, the Cachmere goat's wool is very peculiar in its chacter, consisting, as it does, of two distinct materials. These are nown as wool and kemp. The wool is soft, beautifully rich, super or ere to the finest Continental lamb's wool, and is divisible into distinct tablities. The kemp is a coarse, rough-to-king hair, and is constantly colded by the manufacturer, as the smallest admixture of it with the single stages the fabric an ameragence of through its intributes.

EXHIBITION NOTES .- No. 1.

engaged in the pretiminary labour of assorting the wool, it would have been a source of gratification to every loyal sabject.

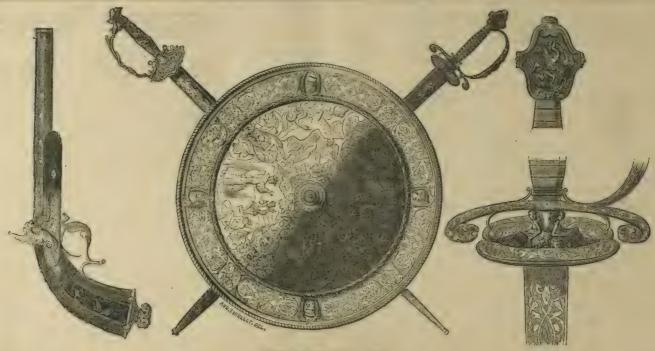
EXHIBITION NOTES.—No. 1.

Among the more important considerations connected with the Exhibition are the disposal of the Crystal Palace itsed—its retention in thy de Park, or its transfer to another site—its possible modifications—its temporary character—or its establishment as a permanent Institution for various national and universal purposes.

Why should we not have a permanent home for the reception and display of the industrial products, the mechanical inventions, the new discoveries and improvements, and, in abort, of all that could mark the advance of the country in civiliantion, and the progress of mankind At stated periods, say every fifth year, the wide world should again be invited to repeat the festival of 1861, and renew the pacitio Jubileo. How marvellously instructive such periods of comparison would be, it is needless to anticipate; and young generations, as they sprang up, would have opportunities similar to those of their forefathers, for the acquisition of knowledge in the most delightful school, which held a concentration of the materials and sources of intelligence, otherwise scattered abroad over the whole face of the earth. To our minds every ranewal of this scene would be attended with a great increase of usefulness and benefit. One swallow does not make a summer, nor is one peaceful congress sufficient to harmonise and consolidate the good-will, generous sympathies, and bheral intercourse of nations. It is but the beginning of the end; and so asspiciously and gloriously commenced, it is our duty to employ every means to perpetuate the beginning and render the end worthy of the beginning.

But, besides this one mighty object, we would turn our Crystal Palace to other and most valuable purposes.

There should be a winter garden for the culture and exhibition of olowers and shrubs—not of the very delicate exotics so difficult to tend and rear, but of species suffici



Palace of Truth to the vast treasures heaped together in the Crystal Palace.

Palace.

The combination of analogous objects is one of the shift puzzles and difficulties in the Exhibition. Take any one class for example—say jewellery, hair, artificial flowere, feathers, botanical produce, textile fabrics, or works in metals, and you find them dispersed through miles of space, and in compartments belonging to every division and country. You are thus confined, in a great degree, to localities, and unable, with-ut much toil and travel, to arrive at generalities, and close comparison or contrast. In such a future institution as we have shadowed forth, there might be many novel arrangements by which articles of a similar kind from every part of the world could be disposed in juxta-position, and afford great facilities for the proper understanding of their relative and various ments; which, if united with a criterion of price, would be of infinite consequence to their due appreciation and choice. In a first essay such a classification could not be effected, and it is only surprising hew much has been done.

Two remarkable things, as regards the past origin and future utility.

ich has been done.

Woo remarkable things, as regards the past origin and future utility
the Exhibition, demand grave consideration: first, the bringing totheir a collection of this produced in the accordance of valuable properties; and,
condily, what effect their "exposition" is likely to produce in the

secondly, what effect their "exposition" is likely to produce in the world.

Upon the first, it may be stated that no nation or capital are in a condition to undertake such a design except England and London. The vast amount of value here entrusted to our safe keeping is the highest acknowledgment ever paid to the genius of national order and stability. Millious of money's worth are almost carelessly scattered throughout the interminable windings of a huge glass house, and no one fears a loss. From the Mountain of Light, which to most people, whose imaginations had been inspired by description, appears little more than a mole-hill of rock orystal, to the three calf-skins of Hanover, or yet smaller deer, there is no want of confidence in a country, be it remembered, without passports, alien acts, or secret government police. Where else, we would ask, could this reliance be reposed? We have great reason to be proud of the distinction: it is gratilying now, and bodies auspiciously for the future.

With regard to the effects likely to result from this congress, it branches into several speculative opinions of immense interest, to which justice could not be done in a passing newspaper essay. To what improvements in manufactures and mechanical works will it lead? How soon, or how late, or where will they be developed? How far will it spread better understood principles of taste? In what reains will it sow now seed of active rivalry and successful competition? Whom will it benefit, whom injure, and

SHIELD AND ARMS .- BY M. LEPAGE



in what ways? At present the London shopocracy are idle, and without demun! for their goods, especially of a refined and luxurious kind. What is to compensate them for a lost season, in which none but victuallers and retailors of the smaller order of necessities reap a harvest? Will the creation of foreign demand on the commerce of England arise to re-invigorate the syst-miq or will English demand, on the con rary, be diverted from home to foreign produce? These are very serious questions—questions which only time can solve. Meanwhile, it seems to be demonstrable that the Exhibition of thousands of the richest and most beautiful articles which human ingenuity and lavish cost could form, must have a striking influence from the very top to the bottom of the classes of production to which they severally belong. We may look at a tissue which nobody could wear; at a carriage in which nobody would ride; at a freplace which no servant could clean if it were ever guilty of a fire; at a chair in which mobody could sit; at a nuiseal instrument not fit for one in fifty thousand to play; at endless inventions incapably of the duties imputed to them; but yet every one of these may be suggestive of useful improvement. The humblest of artisants (and there are multitudes of them; gitted with extraordinary natural talent as well as practical experience) will be stimulated to more skifful exercise of their duties and/craft; and it may be next year, or three, five, or more years hence, but we may depend upon it we shall witness the fruits of this causation ripen in a thousand different ways, and in many a quarter of the globe; let us hope, not the least in the empire and colonies of Creat Britain!

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

SWORD HANDLE. DELACOUR.

The sword handle, richly ornamented bronze and or moulu, by M. Deacour, is a handsome specimen of decorative workmanship.

SHIELD AND ARMS.

M. Monitier Lepage exhibits some remarkably fine armour and arms, ernamented in the richest manner with reliefs, done by the process of punching, known as repouses workmanship, as well as by embossing, chasing, and engraving, of which we have engraved a few specimens.

GROUP OF GLASS. BY GREEN.

The samples of glass exhibited by Mr. Green display a good deal of variety and of improved taste, in the shapes and ornamentation of the vessels for the table. Many of thom are beautifully engraved.





GLASS .-- BY MR. GREEN, OF ST. JAMES'-STREET.

"THE WANDERER." BY J. H. FOLEY.

"THE WANDERER." BY J. H. FOLEY.
This pretty little subject stands in the Sculpture Room, on the left as you enter. The story, or rather the situation, is well described; the "Wanderer," wrapping his closk about him to protect himself from the pitiless blast, turns an upward look to heaven, expressive of his miserable and forlorn position. It is nisely executed.

"EVE." BY J. BELL.

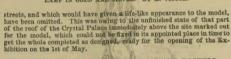
One of Mr. Bell's favourite productions, which has been done in electro-bronze by Elkington.



"THE WANDERER."-BY J. H. FOLEY.



LAMP IN GOLD AND SILVER .- BY M. VITTOZ.



THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE. HUNT AND ROSKELL.

Amongst the magnificent works in silver exhibited by the house of Hunt and Roskell, the service of plate (or portions of one) presented to the Earl of Ellenborough, by his Lordships friends in India, occupies a prominent position, and will toommand attention, on account not only of the beauty of the compositions themselves, but the historical events which they commemorate. The principal object is an ornament for the centre of the table, of massive monumental character, surmounted by two

LAMP. VITTOZ.

We have already made honeurable mention of the magnificent display of bronzes produced by M. Vittoz. The lamp in gold and silver, which we now engrave, is a composition of considerable beauty; and the finish of execution is perfect.

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL MODEL.

Ow the 3rd ultimo we gave the reasons for constructing the great Model of Liverpool, executed under the direction of Mr. Grantham, sivil engineer, of that town. We may now add a few interesting particulars with regard



"EVE" (JOHN BELL), IN ELECTRO BRONZE, BY MESSRS, ELKINGTON.

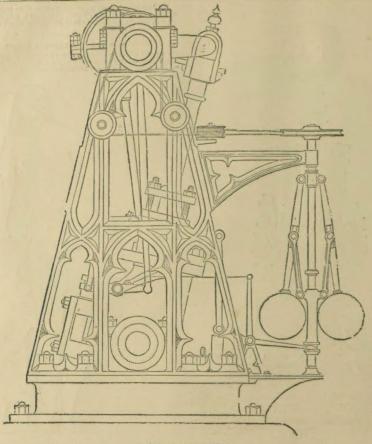
figures, typifying Asia crowning Britannia. The basi relievi present four subjects—the ratification of the treaty of Nankin, and views of Calcutta, Cabul, and Canton. On the base are figures of Affghan and Chinese captives, and of a British sepoy. The architecture is of Indian character, embellished with palms, and supported by recumbent elephants.

DODDS' PORTABLE FOUR-HORSE ENGINE.

horse Fortable Engine, which is of a cylindrical form, extends from end to end of the engine, and the strengthening stays which are required in the case.



GROUP OF PLATE PRESENTED TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—EXHIBITED BY MUNT AND ROSKELL.



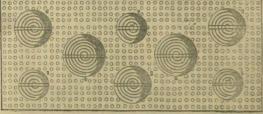
POPE'S OSCILLATING ENGINE

the source fire-box are dispensed with, notwithstanding which an

additional area of 16 superficial feet is obtained.

This engine works expansively and is direct in its action; the valvered is worked by a return crank; and all the steam-pipes being enclosed within the boiler, surface condensation is prevented, except as regards, he cylinder and boiler, both of which, however, may be clothed to obtain the full advantage of the steam.

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TOP OF GAS COOKING RANGE.

POPE'S OSCILLATING ENGINE.

Oscillating engines are visible in all parts of the "Machinery in Motion" division of the Great Exhibition, the power of each being fully tested by a certain amount of daily work required to be done for other exhibitors.

One of the lightest and most elegant is that by Mastra Pone.

igntest and most elegant is that by Mesrs. Pope is situate very near to Appold's pump, and Crawhall's vertical rope-making mechine—two very conspicuous objects. While many of the steam-engines at work in the same division are attended with a ceaseless noise, that under consideration is entirely noiseless. The whole machine stunds on an iron footplate 27½ inches long by 23½ inches wide, embedded into a pedestai of stone 9 inches thick. The diameter of the cylinder is 6½ inches, and the length of stroke 14 inches, the fly-wheel being 78 inches in diameter. The engine makes 70 revolutions per minute. The several parts, including the feed-pump, throttle-valve, and governor, are all contained within a neat Gothic frame; and the power of the engine is calculated at four herses.

KING'S GAS COOKING RANGE.

KING'S GAS COOKING RANGE.

Mr. Strode exhibits a gas cooking range, in the side side south of the western part of the Nave, which is constructed on a plan peculiar to the town of Livergeou. It was designed by Mr. King, chief engineer of the gas works of that town. It is divided into three compartments of different sizes for roasting and baking, being furnished with a damper to regulate the flow of air through them. The burner is arranged inside the oven, at bottom, around the sides, back, and front, with a dripping-pan occupying the centre. The meat is hooked on to a sliding frame or carriage, which, when pushed in, allows it to be suspended surrounded by the gas. On the top of the range are eight spiral burners, in round well-holes, for bottom, stewing, frying, &c., any of which operations used to done with the same facility as on a casted by this gange, owing to the regularity and cartainty of the operation, is of a more nutritive character than that cooked by the ordinary process, as more of the juices of the meat are retained, which is aspectimed by the comparatively small loss of weights after cooking. By the operation of broiling, twelve skipps can be cooked at once, at a cost of not more than theopeners per hour for gas, which gives at

LETTERS FROM LONDON (Continued from page 529.)

but it got a topping. They didn't only come, they stuck there; every one on 'em held on as though they'd run to a breaking bank, or to git clear of a whiriwind! I was to sail, you see, at daybreak, and as they considered me their deligit, the man that was to represent them at the Congress of all Nations, they thought it a pint of dooty to stick to me all night, and see my brains were clear at starting; to lay my instructions in afresh, so that they'd keep well through the voyage. Now you see this was a notion that necessitated juleps. These were thinking chaps, the hull on 'em; for any kind of brain-work, fitted up with good machinery. So it warn't likely their idees would turn out of the same pattern; if their texture were all one, that they'd be alike in shape and colour. And yet, differ as they might, as they got to pack away together, to squeeze and fit into a system, how the dogs was it to be managed? Well, of course, there was but one way, and that was by screw preshur; and screw preshur, you know, Uncle, is the first force of mechanica. There's the water screw, for instance, if you're going to pack a cotton ship; and there's the rum-and-water screw, if you're going to jam up men's opinions, and I guess the last is jist as strong, and about a hundred times as pleasant.

But there was a couple all this time there was no screwing—try your darndest. There was Kezy and Abiram. You know Kezy never voted for this voyage of mine to England: allers sof her head agin it, as slerce as a heifer at red finnel; but seeing 'twarn't no use, and I could be ge ugly as herself, the poor soul took to sulking, and as the sailing time came on, she ranly began to look as if she was waiting for the slieriff And the boy was jist as bad. He dittoed her in full. You never sea dark as Dr. Cox's, and jist as powerful magnifiers. Well, they wouldn't got to bed, nor e'en lie down on the softy, but Kezy clapp'd hersef into the old chair in the back parlor, with her teeth clench'd, and her eyer is the parlor of the substantian of the sa

stom—some strong act of decision to invigorate my will, and in this kritical conjunctur, I'll jess tell you what I did.

I went up to our bed-room, and pulling out from a top drawer, Kezy's bran nos ammer muslim—four of the sickest little notions you ever clapped your eyes on—one a blue spot, one a yaller, and all as big as sarsers, and I made no more to do, but shoved the candle right among 'em, and when they were well alight I begun to sing out "Fire!" Well, that's a word with us that's ginrally electrical. A woman will hear that, when she'll want her lover to speak louder; and I guess Kezy's ears jist then were as open as her optics. She made but one clip up the stairs, taking then on 'em at once, and when she seed what I had done, though I swore 'twes all an axydent, I want to know if 'twant't the plug out? it is she pitch'd at me the duxshunary in first-rate style, I tell you; she called me all the nasty ugly wornts she could think on, all the hateful plagues and torments that ever cuss'd a woman, wished I was gone with all her heart, and wouldn't cry her eyes to jelly if she never seed me back again. So, seeing that pint acttled, I went down into the shed, and takin up the cow-skin, I jist called to my Abiram, and tole him I wanted to give him a last mark of my affection, and I guess my second settler was as sartin as the first. So I was able arter all, you see, to go abroad with perfect comfort, and should have been convoyed to the what' by the entire billing of my friends, but that the discussion had overpowered 'em, and I left them stretched about the bar for Kezy to revive at breakinst time, which she could allers do first-rate, for such a style as her'n at a bucket—I guess you never winessed!

And now, how about the vocage, my first across the ocean—and whever that may hance not I hold that that's an erry. I dont keer as to

revive at breakfast time, which she could allers do first-rate, for sue style as her'n at a bucket—I guess you never witnessed!

And now, how about the voyage, my first across the ocean—and we ever that may happen to, I hold that that's an ery. I don't keer at the weather, it may be grandest in a gale, to be runnin over mounta and see sky and water mix, as though the globe was becoming but rupt, churning up into a new, chaos, in order to form a new creation of the straight of the straight

the Filgrims—the harbour the a 'sail from 'bove two hundred year ago. Well, aint Time a sorter conjuror! Two centries since and better a handful of suffering English are driven out by their Christian brethren to find a home in the wild woods—to turn the beasts out of their tenements, and pacify the savages; and now their sons are coming back to show their gratitude to England, by helping to pacify the savages she may happen to have at home! Now, aint that behaving prettily? I want to know if that sint suthin' to make the good old krittur proud on us. Aint it the Filgrim touch repeated—a new edition of the work, adapted to modern notions, with no cend of Yankce notes, and a hull freight of illustrations?

Well, and how about my voyage? S'pose you heerd all about my starting? What a dust it rix about us, and what a jam it gin the Focus; northithstandin' that all the winter, folks had come crowding round our doors like buffaloes at a salt-lick. The human mind, they say, has got an aggregating tendency, and I guess here was a proof on it. But my last day was the dandy. Then come the show of cattles such a drove for size and sarsyness, you'd find it hard to cap, I tell you. Such an eternal raft of fellers as come pelting to my bar, if it warn't a sightern to make the globe a copyer, and the arith a blazing furnith to make the globe as ont of mash whilst tuther, the water system, makes the globe a copyer, and the arith a blazing furnith to a too, unless we can put the fire out—turn the ocean in whilst tuther, the water system, makes the globe a copyer, and the arith a blazing to my bar, if it warn't a sightern to make the such as a pickage and a started and an almals a coming out on it is not little to the proper furnith and the surface and the surfa

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS, BY PELEG E. WHEELER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION-BY BAYLE BERNARD.

LETTER III .- TO MR. ENOCH PEASODY, SAW-MILLS, PENOBSCOT.

LETTER III.—TO MR. ENOCH PEAEODY, SAW-MILLS, PENOBSCOT.

ENGLARD—THE PARTING AND THE VOTAGE.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

THE MAJOR'S SPECILATIONS ON MATTER AND HUMARIT.

DEAR UNCLE ENOCH,—

HURRAH for the did country! Hero I'm on it, sure as snakes, safe and cound on the old shore—a sorter babe, to speak poetical, that's crawl'd back to the maternal bosum—or not crawl'd exactly, jump'd—fifteen days, from land to land. Well, sint that brig of our a beauty! Fut a screw into her keel, and wouldn't she worry out a hurrykin. So I warn't so very wrong, you see, in not coming by Cunard. There'd been a saving of four days, and jess a loss of forty dollars. However, here I am, Uncle; and, what's more, I'm here in Plymouth—the old haven of

about his legs, perhaps, as the kritters crawl'd ashore, they split their tails upon the rocks, and so in course of time the two halves took to walking! Now aint that an exalting theory? aint that clearing away a mystery? aint that throwing up a winder, and blowing it off like

about his lags, perhaps, as the kritters crawl'd ashore, they aplit their tails upon the rocks, and so in course of time the two halves took to walking! Now aint that an exalting theory? aint that clearing away a mystery? aint that throwing up a winder, and blowing it off like smoke.

Now facts are another matter—facts are a suthis' positive— a sorter domestic animals, that we can turn to use and profit. However strangs and shy at startin, we're sure to harness 'em at last. Now here's on the early told me on as we were coming over. It was the early told me on as we were coming over. It was the early told me and a startin, we're sure to harness 'em at last. Now here's one the early told the early told me and the early the early

"As I slept," he goes on to say-

So palpable a coincidence is, to say the least of it, very curious.— Liverpool Mercury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

m decor;" literally, "I am accounted the

suitibled to quarter with his paternal arms those of his mother, if that indy, d, and was an helress or co-heiress, not otherwise. The husband of a lady wingules her maiden arms with his own; a concern the concern that of his paternal ancestors. His mother having a titled to one crest only—that of his paternal ancestors. His mother having sq., was not an herces. Her failer, dep imma Planupov, became in the control of his his control of the control of t

Alion rampt, arg., holding an ancient battle-exe, handle

1V., King of France. He was another of the Branch of the College, Doblin on within a Down extinct of Manufacture, the letter of the Troyon of Tricity College, Doblin G. J. Learnington, is destrous of ascertaining particulars of an Edward Finsanphona, furnerly in the 3rd Regiment, and now, it is supposed, in India ARGINAT—We can trice no arms to the human of the Arginat—We can trice no arms to the human of the Arginat—We can trice no arms to the human of the Arginat—We can trice no arms to the human of the Arginat of the Arginator of the Arginat

NB—Heinry Home Demonstrate of Charles Moray statistics, and one designitor, Austr, Demonstrates shirt, and has two sons, George and Charles, and one designitor, Austr, Demonstrates and the scene of Salisbury and Lincoln, are "or." The face of the Presbyer in those of Chichester is likewise "es." in Cortort, the intelled faces are "in Barnard arrus was the correct one. We do not know the motion of the Barnard arrus was the correct one. We do not know the BUILA—Simply "Lady Gomm".

IN AUSTRICE—Advertising in the daily papers is a dangerous mode, and we fear that few places ARTHUS—Advertising in the daily papers is a dangerous mode, and we fear that few places are considerable.

ichie. "Quateriy ist end sthere on a chief gu, three criffict beals.
Bi st., a crewest or between three create mounts are. Creat: A uniMotio: Virente acquiettu hono."
Of Stemiers and Warrington reside at Exville Hall, pear Stouthfolge,
Gasey, nor Warrington. braidgase till belongs to his Lordelia.

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS.

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS.

Although the art of staining glass is lost in antiquity, its adaptation to pictorial purposes is comparatively recent. Doubtless the mosaies of the Egyptians and Romans originally suggested the idea of transparent glass pictures; for, indeed, the earliest attempts were entirely composed of small pieces of glass of various colours, united by thin strips of lead, as may still be seen in old churches and cathedrals. The first records of pictorial glass work extant date from about the year 800, in the days of Pope Leo III., when so many magnificent ecclesiastical edifices were erected, commenced, and designed. Venice was chiefly famous for the manufacture of stained glass, the use of which was brought to high perfection with the pointed style of architecture in England. Fine specimens of the art may be seen in York Minster, the collegiate halls and chaple, and especially in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. It is evident that the art of painting on glass may be divided into two perfectly distinct operations; firetly, the artistic design with reference to the capacities of the materials.

we would impress the following suggestioans, which we venture, with all humility, to advance for the guidance of dventurers into a new domain of piotorial creation. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that a stained glass window is not a mere painting, but a means of admitting light, modified and tempered, it is true, but still light, into the building to which it pertains. Hence an additional reason for the all-importance of transparency in glass window-pioteres. Secondly, it must be remembered that these pictures are general ly seen a considerable distance: therefore, the boldness, breadth, and, above all, the harmony of the effect, is far more vital to its success than any minuteness of detail. Thirdly, it must be invariably present to the mind of the artist, that he is not producing a work for isolated exhibition, but is labouring in combination with the architect of the edifice which his design is to adorn, and with which it is expected to fill in and harmonise—not to jar and contrast by paintuland violent uses of light and shadow, such as, we are sorry to say, the present collection very plentifully offiers. Actual white and, black that is, opaque abadow) ought to be almost entirely excluded from work of this kind. In a word, the window ought never to lose for an instart its character as a window, that is, an admitter of light, which is its aboute and asthetic relation to the walls columns, and domes of the building it illuminates.

It is certain that the practical art of staining glass, which flourished in such perfection during the thirteenth century, has been in a great measure lost, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of modern chemistry to equal and surpass it in purity and brilliance of colour, it remains unrivalled. On the other band, perinting on glass, when carried out by artists each as form the exceptions to the strictures above made, is decededly pushed much further than in former times, as far as mere pictorial excellence is concerned. Whether it has advanced in its legitimate missi

t, but there is a redeness and harsomess leasing, and Plate-glass Company send a large stata, "in which the tail of the archite degree. There is some spirit in the mentable in every respect. obay, the former yellow, and the latter roductions, nor in any respect likely to anicoms of every-day life. one-quare, have sent a very fine painting colour in the foreground contrasts well sphere, against which the figure of the piritually conceived and executed. Unnate in being placed by the side of ecimens serve as a foil. They are muddy sign.

sion from the examples before us—that there are few fields in art or industry that offer more extensive opportunities for improvement and enterprise than the staining and painting of glass for windows of churches or other edifices. And once more we would impress upon the improver and the enterpriser, that simplicity, transparency, and moderation in light and shade are the three great requisites after harmony of colour in this beautiful art, which we hope to see as far extended as the use of glass itself, which already dazzles imagination by the vastness of its actual application and possible future destinies.

The subject of our Illustration is a small Gothie window, by M. Mar-

tin, of Troyes. We select it for its quaint imitation of the old style of glass pictures, as regards artistic treatment and brilliancy of colour. It is one of the most curious specimens in the Exhibition to lovers of the ancient glass stainers and their peculiar characteristics.

DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT.

Mr. Baker, a young artist, of Southampton, exhibits a new design for monument, intended as an improvement upon the ordinary run of tombones and mural tablets so much in vogue. It is a Gothic composition,



LECTERN FOR HEREFORD CATHEDRAL. BY COTTERELL.



MONUMENT .- BY BAKER.

